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EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Political Situation in England.

The War on the Protestant Church in Ireland.

Meeting of the Social Science Congress at Birmingham.

Immigration from Ireland to this Country.

Mr. Disraeli's Address—The Protestant Church in Ireland—The Bright-Bradlaugh Scandal—The Spanish Revolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

This morning Mr. Disraeli's address to his constituents is placed before the country. It is, of course, intended as something more than an appeal to a local body of electors. It is a manifesto from the Conservative party to the people of England. It will be criticised in language more or less vituperative by Mr. Gladstone's friends in the Press, and I should advise any of your readers who take an interest in English affairs to read Mr. Disraeli's own words, and not to accept the comments of the papers as being necessarily true or just. For instance, one paper cries out this morning, "there is nothing new in the address." Well, why should there be? It is not a statesman's business to find new subjects upon which to address the people, but to deal with those topics already admitted to be of national importance. I think unprejudiced readers will be likely to come to the conclusion that Mr. Disraeli has issued a reasonable, dignified, and powerful appeal to the people of England. The reply to it will be mere "bullying." You will find that the *arguments* of the Radicals will consist of energetic abuse of Mr. Disraeli. Then presently we shall have Mr. Gladstone's address, and the comments will run thus: "Ah, here you have at last something like statesmanship. Compare this address with the other—Mr. Gladstone all honesty and sincerity, Mr. Disraeli all hypocrisy and humbug." At present the Radicals are condemning Mr. Disraeli for what they fancy he may do at some future time. Dismissing all these inventions of malice and partisanship, what is it that Mr. Disraeli has to tell the country?

You will find that he is able to state on behalf of the Conservatives that they have passed a larger and more liberal measure of reform than Mr. Gladstone, or even Mr. Bright, ever ventured to propose. The Government has managed foreign affairs without needlessly giving offence to other Powers, and it has settled the Abyssinian difficulty which the Liberals created and left behind them. Whenever this party go out of office, they take care to choose a time when all sorts of embarrassments are pressing upon them from which they see no escape. The army has been brought into an efficient state by the present Ministry, the pay of the soldiers has been increased, breech-loaders have been put into their hands, and the navy was never stronger in time of peace than it is now. Ireland has been tranquilized, and measures were in contemplation to render this tranquillity permanent. All this is no bad account to show for a few months of power. Mr. Disraeli concludes by referring to the sudden attack upon the Irish Church, and refers to the tremendous gain which the Roman Catholics must inevitably secure by the triumph of Mr. Gladstone's policy:

"The ultimate triumph," he remarks, "were our Church to fall, would be to that Power which would substitute for the authority of our sovereign the supremacy of a foreign Prince; to that Power, with whose tradition, learning, discipline and organization our Church alone has, hitherto, been able to cope, and that, too, only when supported by a determined and devoted people."

I beg you to observe the comment of the *Morning Star* upon this, because it affords a very apt illustration of the style of criticism which is now thought appropriate to our public life by the Radical Party:

"Talk of Burke—whom Mr. Disraeli in no other way resembles—throwing down the dagger on the floor of the House of Commons! What was that exhibition, melancholy as it was, compared with the folly of a Prime Minister who comes forward with cloak and masks of Popish conspiracy—stage properties all—and dances wildly on them in the public gaze, raising the while an Orange war-whoop of unexampled and almost incredible ghostliness and ferocity?"

One would think that this was the comment of a madman, unless we made allowance for the extent to which bigotry and fanaticism can be carried. Can your readers see "incredible *ghostliness* and ferocity," &c., in the passage I have quoted from Mr. Disraeli's address? There is nothing like wholesale fibbing for desperate partisans, who have not the shreds of an argument to set before their readers.

If the Protestant Church in Ireland is demolished—as to the necessity of great *reforms* in it, that is admitted on all sides, and the Conservatives are quite as anxious as the Radicals to carry out these reforms—it would be impossible to keep up the means of Protestant teaching in many parts of the country. The population is poor, and there are 700,000 Protestants in Ireland who depend for religious instruction upon the Church Establishment. They cannot support a Church without State aid. Protestantism is (at present) the religion of the realm, and it ought not to be construed into a badge of conquest that the Protestant faith is taught in Ireland to all who choose to seek it. The real badge of conquest is the union, and if we are to do away with such badges let us begin with that, the most offensive of them all. The Catholics wish to strike down the Church because they know perfectly well that Rome would then be supreme in Ireland. They would also like to strike down the English Church, because then the Queen would no longer be supreme in ecclesiastical affairs. The Pope's would be the only ecclesiastical supremacy left. And it is an injurious measure to abolish a Church and confiscate all its property and revenues, at the instigation of a party eager to clamber back to power, and needing some pretext for doing it. These are the objections of many moderate Liberals, as well as Conservatives, to the policy by which Mr. Gladstone hopes to mount to the post of Prime Minister. I must leave your readers to decide how far these objections are well founded—I merely state them for consideration.

Mr. Disraeli's address will doubtless have an influence upon the elections, if only to infuse fresh spirit into them. The most strongly marked characteristic of them thus far is the unfairness, misrepresentation, and personal slander which are employed by the ultra Radicals. For example, Lord Bute was most scurrilously assailed on the ground that he had ordered his tenants to vote in a certain way, regardless of their convictions. A letter was afterward published, writen by Lord Bute, in which he declared that he had never sought or desired to interfere with the freedom of his tenants in any way, and begging them all to understand once for all that he did not care which way they voted. This letter was suppressed by the papers which had slandered Lord Bute. These instances might be multiplied indefinitely. Take one more: Lord Overstone has been accused in "Liberal" journals of intimidating his tenants. He writes to the *Times* in which he says:

"I believe I may state without any reservation that I have never communicated with any tenant on my property, personally or in writing, upon the subject of his vote; and as regards my tenants in North Northamptonshire I can add that my agent has in no way interfered with them. I have now before me a letter from him, in which he says, 'I have never taken a part in the elections of North Northamptonshire, and I never wish to do so.'"

Now, Lord Overstone is a Liberal, but he has declared himself opposed to the Irish Church policy of his party, and since then the bravos of the organization have been set to work at his name and reputation. A man must either go with his party in everything, or be traduced and abused as a traitor and a "Tory." Is anything of that kind ever seen in America?

Anything which I may have written to you against the extremists of the present day is amply supported by the testimony of a man who was once thought an extremist here, but who now seems, in comparison with men like Goldwin Smith and Thorold Rogers, a Conservative of Conservatives. One Bradlaugh is putting up for the constituency of Northampton. He is an atheist; but I for one would not seek to injure him on that account. But he is an atheist who has printed, published, and widely circulated the most indecent and shocking tatements concerning the Saviour ever seen or heard since Christianity was first declared. I dare not outrage your readers by repeating this man's most revolting and horrible blasphemies. Now, let Mr. Bradlaugh retain his own opinions, but he has no right to cover with atrocious slanders and insults the opinions of nine-tenths of the community. The man who does this deserves the reprobation of every decent person in the kingdom. Mr. John Stuart Mill, however, ostentatiously sent Bradlaugh £10 toward his election expenses, and published the fact in the papers.

This Bradlaugh thought that if he could get a similar manifestation of approval from Mr. Bright his fortune would be made. So he wrote to Mr. Bright and fished for a letter. He got the letter, but it was not at all the sort of thing he had expected. "I do not think it is always wise," wrote Mr. Bright—and, as this name carries with it great weight in America, I trust your readers will observe and remember the words I am about to quote—

"*I do not think it is always wise to select the most extreme politician because he is the most extreme.* To do so would be to put up the representation to auction, and I scarcely know a candidate now before the public who might not be outbidden by some one wishing to supplant him. I have some regard for past services, and for a tried fidelity, and my sympathy does not run with those who seek to divide the Liberal Party, on the ground that some portion of it is less advanced than the rest."

I will leave you to judge how much this letter will help Bradlaugh in his canvass.

Two electioneering incidents have occurred during the week which further illustrate the principles upon which too many Radicals are conducting the present contest. An open-air meeting was held at Windsor in favor of the Radical candidate. While it was going on the crowd espied the *Conservative* candidate walking quietly at a little distance, smoking a cigar." "Some 150 to 200 roughs then made a rush at him, evidently with the intention of severely maltreating him." Col. Gardner lifted his hat repeatedly to the mob, and gradually retired with his face toward them. They followed him, "attempting to throw him by seizing his legs." Continuing to face them, he managed to reach the house of a friend, and there slipping into the garden and shutting the gate he again bowed to the mob. They suddenly appreciated his courage, says the report, and cheered him loudly in return. Yes! we English do love courage, and it was so brilliantly courageous for two hundred men to attack *one*.

Incident No. 2.—Mr. Harvey Lewis, one of the members for the metropolitan borough of Marylebone, went to explain his opinion to his constituency and ask a renewal of their support. Marylebone is a Radical borough, and Mr. Lewis is a very Radical person. A man in the crowd asked him several questions, to which Mr. Lewis replied by calling him a "fellow," a "bantam cock," and other complimentary names. Nothing daunted, the man began to question the candidate about the ballot. "This fellow," exclaimed Mr. Lewis, "asks me about the ballot. *Confound him!* I have always voted for the ballot." Thereupon ensued a brisk fight. A rush was made to turn the cross-questioning elector out neck and crop. The reporter goes on:

"Many of the gentlemen on the platform, two or three in the front row especially, played a distinguished part in the fray, which was soon changed into the ridiculous by a short, corpulent, elderly gentleman, who rolled himself into the front, and for the space of two or three minutes was seen, with very red face, like the gentleman in *Pickwick*, 'sparring away like clockwork.' Several other vestrymen showed pugilistic tendencies, one powerful parochial legislator hitting out repeatedly from the shoulder into space, and others beating the air with equal ferocity."

The whole scene ended in a great game at pommeling, and the worthy electors having exercised their intelligent functions went fighting home.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

To pass for a moment from our own domestic affairs, I will just say that everybody seems to be very well satisfied with the issue of the Spanish revolution. It turns out that the whole movement had been arranged with great care, and every possible precaution had been taken against misadventure. It is hard, however, to guard against accidents in insurrections, and the apathy of the Spanish people seemed to hold out the prospect that the reign of Isabella II. was not ended. But she is gone, and with her the last Bourbon Sovereign in Europe is dethroned. What an instructive history would that of the Bourbons be if men ever learnt anything from history! About ten days sufficed for the overthrow of the Spanish Monarchy, and for driving Isabella's Ministry, attendants and parasites to flight. The Queen is said one day to have clutched the skirts of her dress and exclaimed, "Ah! were this a pair of pantaloons I should have been long since at Madrid, and all would be over." Her courage seems really to have failed her at the last moment, and she was driven to beg a house to cover her from the Emperor Napoleon, whom only a fortnight before she had met as a Sovereign equal with herself. How close the French Emperor was to the hidden fires of an insurrection when he was about to return the Queen's visit at San Sebastian! Is he close to them now without suspecting it?

STORMY WEATHER.

Rain, storm, and clouds are settling over the country—everywhere we hear of gales, and of lifeboats being called out to perform their perilous work. The *Scotia*, as it came in last week, could not call at Queenstown; the sea was running mountains high just outside the harbor. I deeply regret to add that when her well-known commander reached Liverpool, he received the news of a heavy domestic affliction which had befallen him. The sympathies of all who know him will be with him in this trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

Americans are taking their flight homewards, and sorry am I for it, for thereby I lose sight of many an agreeable companion. There is little to tempt them in London just now. And yet we have no lack of amusements. I must say no more against sensation plays, since they are being performed at nearly every theatre in town. But to-night Mr. Bandmann appears at the Lyceum in an old play made new by Lord Lytton. The drama is not yet published, but I had an opportunity this afternoon of reading it, and I should say that its success would be very moderate. The time is the reign of Elizabeth, and the incidents have reference to the Spanish Armada. Mr. Bandmann represents a *Capt. Vyvyan*, and he has several long speeches in the Claude Melnotte vein set down for him. The play is written in blank verse, and is of the highflown and romantic order. There is a long address to the sea which *Vyvyan* has to deliver, and which, with adequate "mouthing," may, perhaps, bring down the "gods." The incidents seemed to me poor and feeble, but I speak only after a cursory perusal of the play, and after I have seen it performed my impressions may be different.

At Drury Lane a great scenic play has been produced, based upon the *Fortunes of Nigel*. Mr. Phelps performs two parts—that of the *King o' Scots*, and of *Trapbois*, the miser. He plays with great effect, and the performance altogether was well received on the night I saw it. Next week a version of "Monte Christo," with Mr. Fechter and Mr. Webster in two of the principal characters, will be produced at the Adelphi. Mr. Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, also appears next week as *Falstaff*. The entertainment will consist of readings from different plays in which *Falstaff* is introduced, and Mr. Mark Lemon will be assisted by a professional company, tapestry being used on the stage instead of scenery. Mr. Burnand's burlesque on "Richard the Third" is a failure. These are the principal theatrical items of the week.

THE PALL MALL SUBJECT.

The first number of a weekly edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, called the *Pall Mall Budget*, appears to-day. It makes quite a large paper, and I hear that its success this morning was immense. Two new evening papers are announced, but I doubt whether they stand much chance at present. The public seem to be very fairly served already.

A letter appears to-night in the *Pall Mall* upon the feelings of Americans toward England, with especial reference to Mr. Reverdy Johnson's recent compliments, to which I beg to call your attention. I must say that the opinions therein expressed are pretty much my own upon the subject. L.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Opening Services in Birmingham—Address of the Earl of Carnarvon—Eulogy on Lord Brougham—Interesting Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Birmingham, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

The Social Science Congress was opened on Wednesday with a special service at the old Central Church, on the hill, not far from the Town Hall, around which business Birmingham clusters. The Lord Bishop of Worcester came up to preach the sermon; a tall, thin, mild-mannered Low Churchman, reading his formal discourse in the regular English fashion, with those tiresome cadences heard from every pulpit, and from whose sing-song monotony not one educated Englishman in a hundred ever escapes. The sermon was mild and good, a formality not to be dispensed with, and of no sort of consequence. Bishop Wilberforce would have said something stirring and appropriate; but he is an exception.

In the evening came the first general meeting in the great Town Hall, which was well filled, with a handsome proportion of ladies, and workingmen admitted freely to the large gallery. The Earl of Carnarvon, a slender, elegant man of 40, took the chair of President, as the successor of Lord Brougham, and gave his inaugural address. The sturdy, democratic people of Birmingham do not go frantic over a Lord, like most English audiences. This clever and brilliant Earl got scarcely a cordial reception. But the beauty of an earldom is that it makes a man sublimely indifferent to such matters. He has from his birth been elevated above the fear of censure or the care for applause. I know nothing finer than the absolute self-possession, the calm self-reliance, the serene composure, the sublime self-assertion of an Englishman, who adds education to natural abilities, and rank to both. I am not sure that it would not be worth while to have a hereditary nobility in America, to place some men above public opinion and all the temptations of demagogueism. The young and beautiful Countess of Carnarvon sat near her husband, so cold, so impassive, so utterly emotionless, even when the house rang with plaudits at the end of the address, that she might have been taken for a statue. It seemed ungracious that even a Countess should not allow her face to light up with a faint smile at the triumph of her lord, even in the applause of manufacturers and artisans.

The address was clever but diffuse. Few English writers will take the trouble to condense. It occupied nearly two hours, and was read in a thin voice, and with the inevitable cadence. His Lordship is very near-sighted, and vanity has kept him from spectacles, so he had to hold his manuscript, or printed slips, some five inches from his thin and handsome nose. It stopped his voice half the time, which, at the best, had little chance of filling the vast hall, and reaching the distant workingmen's gallery. Monotony, of course, produced irritation of the larynx, which water and lemon juice did not for a long time overcome. But he went bravely on, and ended better than he began, which is also an English fashion.

The address covered every department and subject of the Congress, from international law to the treatment of vagrants and tramps, and it was clear, fair, frank and sensible on every point. Without claim to great breadth or depth, originality, power, or brilliancy, it was so candid, so moderate, so firm, and yet so conciliatory, that it gave general—perhaps universal—satisfaction.

Then Lord Houghton—better known as Moncton Milnes—pronounced an eulogy on the first President of the Association, Lord Brougham, and the *séance* ended with the usual fulsome formalities. Lord Houghton, the poet-peer, is a fair, portly, dignified man of 60, not unlike Fenimore Cooper as I remember him, and more oratorical than most Englishmen, in his carefully-prepared and well-balanced sentences. But he does not escape the traditional cadence of pulpit, bar and senate.

On Thursday morning the real work of the Congress began. At 10 A. M. I went to the Quaker meeting-house, a very convenient, handsome, and rather ornamental edifice. Plain Friends must be scarce, and Cobbett's "buttonless blackguards" belonged to a former generation. Here were pillared walls, rich mouldings, tasteful sculptures, elegantly cushioned seats, and, shade of George Fox, a lot of hassocks! The Quaker school-house close by, to which you passed through the burial-ground, rather more astonished me. It is a handsome Gothic building, with high-pointed though not painted windows, and an open-timbered roof, by no means devoid of architectural ornament. I can well believe in the Quaker wedding at Bristol, some months ago, which startled the town with its magnificence.

As we had an address from an Earl on Wednesday night, nothing less than a Lord would do for us philanthropists on Thursday morning, and a very capital address we had from Lord Lyttleton, a contrast in many respects to the Earl of Carnarvon. A stout, burly, rough-looking, beetle-browed man of 50, who might be taken for a blacksmith or drover. His whole wardrobe, as he stood, would have been dear at fifty shillings; his cravat was a black wisp, his waistcoat a dirty grey, with horn buttons. He has rough hair, mutton-chop whiskers, a short, strong nose, a long upper lip, and does not look in the least like an aristocrat. His manner is rough and hearty. There is an Irish twist in his speech, and he drifts into some dry, rough humor. His address was on Education, and he covered the whole ground of discussion with English thoroughness and prolixity, reading from his big foolscap pages for nearly two hours, with a strong voice and sturdy, downright manner. He is not inclined to make English education either American, French or Prussian, and the more education can mould the character of a people, the less is he inclined to make English education anything but English. And it must be religious. He does not object to secular education, as far as it goes, but it should go further. For the middle and upper classes of English youth, who are educated in boarding schools, colleges, &c., the teacher must perform the duties of a parent, and whatever is necessary to form and perfect the character, must be a part of the educational system. For the lower classes there must be compulsory education, with religious freedom guarded by the conscience clause, which enables any parent to object to any part of the system he does not like. Parliament is already committed to the principle of compulsion in the Factory acts, under which every child in the manufacturing districts must go to school a certain time, or he cannot get work at the most remunerative employments.

At the close of the address, the sections met in their several departments; the lawyers to discuss law; the dotors, sanitary science; teachers, education; philanthrepists, prison discipline, reformatories, poor laws, &c.

In each section, the President introduces the subject, papers are read, then a discussion, then voluntary papers if there be time for them. Ladies attend the meetings in considerable numbers, and Mary Carpenter, the philanthropist; Elizabeth Garrett, physician; Minna Praetorius, educationist; Johanna Marian Hill, and perhaps others, take a prominent part in the conferences, and invariably draw crowded houses.

So much for a bare introduction to the Congress. My time has been too much occupied to allow me to write further by this steamer. In my next I shall hope to give you some idea of the sturdy way in which the best, the most active-minded and philanthropic men and women in England work year after year, in a slow and blundering way no doubt, yet earnestly and effectually, at the greatest problems ever solved by any nation, and struggle with the giant evils which must be conquered, or which will conquer them, and bury British civilization in revolution and ruin. MONADNOCK.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

A Retrospect—Interesting Statistics.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 2.

If we really wish to form opinions of any substance or value on that painfully important subject, the condition and prospects of the Irish population, it is well worth our while to turn our attention for a moment from the barren volumes of political speculation to which we are treated, to those statistical returns out of which—if we use them rightly—all that is really trustworthy on the subject must be collected. Especially valuable are the emigration returns, for in these, more, perhaps, than any other chapter of political arithmetic, lies the key to the past, present, and future of Ireland; and not of Ireland only, but of the great countries beyond the Atlantic also. These documents cannot lie. They may deceive us, if we misunderstand them, and do not apply the necessary correctives in considering them; rightly used, as has been said, they are infallible.

Emigration from the United Kingdom reached its highest amount in the year 1852—namely, 368,000 persons—of wom a quarter of a million went direct to the United States, without counting those who made their way thither from Canada. In 1855 it fell suddenly to 176,000. By that time the first great exodus consequent on the Irish famine had worked itself off. The population of Ireland had considerably diminished, and the source of emigration was beginning to run comparatively low. Since then the amount of emigration has fluctuated considerably; during the first years of the American war it greatly diminished, then recovered itself, but has never much exceeded 200,000 persons.

The number of Irish emigrants amounted in 1865 to 100,676; in 1866 to 98,890; in 1867 to 88 642. It would be hazardous to lay too much stress on so small a diminution as this. But there are signs which seem to show that it is regular and progressive, not accidental.

In the first place the actual number whence the supply is drawn diminishes also. Not only does the actual population of Ireland continue to fall off, but the annual drain, carrying off the young, and leaving, comparatively, the old and the children, lessens the reproductive power. "The proportion of persons between the ages of 20 and 35 in the population of the United Kingdom," say the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, in their report of 1867, "is about one in four, or twenty-five per cent., while their proportion in the emigration, even of the present day, is more than one in two, or fifty per cent." We give the result in round numbers, and not, as they do, precisely. "We find," they continue, that between 1851 and 1861, when there was nothing to produce an injurious effect on the general health of the people, the natural increase of the population was far below what it had been between 1831 and 1841. Between 1851 and 1861 there was a decrease of the population of Ireland from 6,615,794 to 5,764,343, or 751,251. But during that period there was an emigration exceeding 1,210,000 souls; there must, therefore, have been a natural increase of nearly 460,000, equal during the ten years to about seventy per cent. per annum. In the six years since 1861 there has been an emigration of 517,387. Assuming the natural increase of the population at the same rate as in the previous decade, and the emigration at the same rate during the last six years, the population at the coming census of 1871 can scarcely exceed 5,300,000 souls. But for the reason we have stated above, the rate of natural increase will probably be less than during the ten years preceding 1861."

If we add to our estimates of the drain that which results from emigration from Ireland into England and Scotland—which the Commissioners, we know not why, do not seem to take into account—the diminution would apparently be still greater and the consequent retardation of emigration greater also.

One item, not quite so inconsiderable as might have been conjectured, must also be set off against these emigration returns, that of reëmigration from North America back to the United Kingdom; chiefly, we believe, Ireland. This amounted in 1865 to 33,743, in 1866 to 32,236. "In recent years the average number has not much exceeded 20,000."

To these tokens of decline in the national exodus, another, though somewhat indistinct, must be added. "The amount of money remitted by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom" had grown until it reached in 1854 the enormous sum of £1,730,000. Then it fell off rapidly, and has never recovered itself to anything like that amount, although the last three years show something of an increase. The figure for 1867 is £543,029. The Commissioners, however, do not place much confidence in the accuracy of their returns.

Another very remarkable fact, as bearing on the condition of the bulk of emigrants in general, including the Irish as the most important element, is noticed in the report of 1867. "In the last few years the employment of steam vessels in North American emigration has greatly increased. In the year 1863 the proportion of those who emigrated in steam vessels was 48.85 per cent. In 1864 it increased to 53.55 per cent. In 1865 it was 73.50 per cent., and in 1866, 81.16 per cent. The advantage to the emigrants, both by the shortening of the passage and the better accommodation of these vessels, can scarcely be exaggerated; but as the passage is about one-third dearer than in sailing ships, the number who prefer the better and dearer passage shows that there is no general destitution among them." It shows, we venture to say, a good deal more. Of course it is true economy in the emigrant to pay higher for a mode of transit which takes him more speedily to the place where his labor is to become profitable to him. But how does he find the means to discharge the increased tax at the outlet? Obviously, because he is better off than he formerly was, and can scrape together more money to start with, for the supply from his friends over the water has, as we have seen, rather fallen off than increased. And thus the very luxury, so to speak, in which the Irish emigrant indulges, proves that his circumstances are better than formerly, though not so far better as to keep him at home. Increase the improvement only a little, and it will become worth his while to remain. This is the direction toward which, we may pretty safely conjecture, things are tending. Barring political or other catastrophies, it will be arrived at sooner or later. There will be a comparative approximation of wages on the two sides of the Atlantic, and a comparative succession of the drain of people from the one to the other.

What would be the result to society? To Ireland, so far as can be supposed, nothing but good, for this would be the natural stanching of the long-continued drain of her most active and industrious blood. To America, doubtful. She would gain, no doubt, by the cessation of the too rapid introduction of a turbulent and half-civilized element, which has sorely disturbed her political and social condition since 1848. Step by step her Irish supply would at once diminish (or rather is diminishing) in number, and improve in quality. But, on the other hand, she would lose enormously—more than can easily be foreseen or conjectured—by any remission of the supply of that muscle and sinew which in truth makes her what she is; which does the rough work for her, makes her roads and railways and canals, builds her cities and towns, and by this very operation disengages her more skilled and enterprising laborers, and leaves them free to work in higher departments, where their labor can be more productive. Unless other parts of Europe—Germany in particular—can be relied on to make good the deficiency of Irish immigrants, a delay, such as has never yet occurred in the annals of the great Republic, will take place in her march toward the industrial subjugation of her continent.

SAINT JANUARIUS.

A Fete Day in Naples—The Modern Miracle.

Naples (Sept. 20) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Yesterday was a propitious one for this city. The blood of its patron saint liquefied in a manner sufficient to satisfy the expectations of the most earnest devotee. There have been times when the prayers of the priests have promised to be as unavailing as the prayers of the priests of Baal, and the day dedicated to St. Januarius has almost passed before his blood has shown any signs of liquefaction; and even then, perhaps, it has only liquefied partially. But yesterday was a complete success. The prayers of the faithful prevailed in a shorter time than usual. At daybreak solicitations began to be sent up to Heaven to perform the wonted miracle; at a few minutes before 9 o'clock the hard dry clot of the saint's blood showed signs of life; and at exactly 9:25 o'clock it was as liquid as water. About a quarter of an hour afterward the usual procession of acolytes, priests and canons was formed, and the bust of the saint in his episcopal robes, and the sacred vessel containing the blood, were borne up the centre aisle of the cathedral to the high altar; and then there was much worshiping and obeisance and prostration to the earth, and the holy vessel was presented to each of the canons, priests and acolytes separately, who examined it closely and then kissed it with extreme reverence. After it had thus been inspected and adored by those whose sacred calling privileged them to stand round the altar, an aged Bishop in his canon's robes, accompanied by an acolyte with a candle, bore it round to the assembled multitude.

Every opportunity was afforded to show the canons that the blood was really liquid. The round glass, something of the shape of the case of an old-fashioned Geneva watch, contained two phials, one large, the other small; and in each a portion of the blood was turned round several times, while a candle was placed on one side so that the liquid could be seen moving easily. The good Bishop, with true Italian politeness, seeing that your correspondent was a foreigner, gave him an excellent view of it, holding it close before his eyes, and turning it round several times; and the only tribute your correspondent had to pay for the courtesy was to kiss it after the manner of the faithful.

That the two bottles in the round glass vessel contained a darkish red fluid, which behaved as all fluids do when they are shaken or turned over, there can be no possible doubt; but whether the fluid is the same material as was seen in the same bottles, or in bottles very like them, a short time previously, is a question upon which it would be presumptuous to offer an opinion. One fact is certain: the great majority of the Neapolitans believe that the miracle is genuine, and it will take a long course of instruction in philosophy and natural science to shake their belief. There are doubters, and even in the cathedral itself I heard a controversy upon the subject, in which one man profanely attributed the transformation to some chemical process, and another expressed an opinion that the Devil had something to with it; but a third, who said it was the work of the Deity, had the little audience which were within hearing entirely with him. The mass have a faith which asks no questions. They are curious enough to see that the vials do really contain a liquid; but when satisfied upon that point, the cruel doubts which would be sure to occur to a Saxon—that the bottle might have been changed, or that liquid might have been poured into them—never seem to enter their heads. They believe in their priests, and to suspect sleight of hand would be monstrous. Their curiosity to be convinced of the fact of the fluid's existence detracts considerably from reverence of conduct. To judge by the crushing and crowding and pushing, the audience might have been spectators of a conjuror's show instead of devotees in a consecrated building; and neither the presence of the saint's blood nor the performance of a miracle by Heaven were sufficient to calm those evil emotions of the human heart which contending interests generally evoke. Small boys, in what they might call clothes, but which answered none of the purposes for which clothing is supposed to be intended, clambered up pillars and rails much as if they were in Trafalgar-square, and were incontinently pulled down by the legs by officious sacristans. Finely dressed ladies would stand upon chairs, and respectable old gentlemen behind them endeavored to pull them down—generally succeeding; but not before many daggers had been drawn in the bright eyes, and loud and long recriminations had obliged the canon to stop in his course and gently upbraid the disputants. Eventually, most people seemed to get what they wanted; and the behavior of the ladies in grand toilettes, and the cripples in rags, and the children almost without rags, and the soldiers and officers in their uniforms, and the young men with their many-colored ties and collars, was much the same. All inspected curiously at first, then adored and kissed the vessel twice. At 11 o'clock a procession of priests, canons, and some twenty-five Bishops, besides a host of other ecclesiastical officials, formed to conduct His Eminence Cardinal Riario Sforza to his throne, and the performance of high mass followed.

After service the day was a simple holiday. The Government of Victor Emmanuel does not come forward, like the paternal government of the good old days, to assist the Church in her festivities. There are no marchings of soldiers, or grand reviews, or large displays of fireworks, or universal illuminations. Here and there a few colored lamps were set up in the poorest houses in honor of the patron saint of the city, but such instances were comparatively rare. Eager though the inhabitants be to see the blood of St, Januarius, and to kiss the vessel containing it, they do not seem disposed to sacrifice much blood in his honor. It is very doubtful whether the kissing would be so popular if it had to be paid for. As it is, it is gratis; and if all the Church wants is implicit faith in her children, she ought to be satisfied. For the next seven days the blood both here and at Pozzuoli—where it liquefies at exactly the same moment as here—will be shown to the faithful, and then it will congeal again till the 16th of December, when the prayers of the faithful will again appeal to Heaven to liquefy it.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Prospects of a Maori War.

From the London Morning Herald, Oct. 3.

We have been favored with the following extract from a private letter from New-Zealand:

July 25, 1868.

In my last I mentioned the probability of a new war in the North Island, in consequence of the Maories having again, in a time of peace, attacked some of the unprotected farmers, whom they have plundered and murdered. Since that they have committed a horrible outrage. There was a Police force of some twenty-five men, under an officer, for the protection of the country; it being a time of peace they did not consider it necessary to be always on the alert; their vigilance was relaxed, and the Maories seeing this, made a night attack upon their post, and nearly all were murdered. This has caused a great consternation, and must lead to much bloodshed. The Maories have declared that they will rise to a man and drive the whites into the sea. Before the last war, cannibalism had ceased to exist in New-Zealand; but they have again taken to it, and say they will eat all they kill. Those capitalists who I told you in my May letter had taken large tracts of land in the North Island on leases have given them up, as neither life nor property is safe. They have done right. Who will settle in a country the Government of which either will not or cannot protect its subjects from being killed and eaten like sheep, and allows itself to be insulted by a set of cannibal savages? Sir George Grey tried to keep them quiet with constant gifts of blankets, sugar and flour, but they turn up their noses at sugar and flour, and desire the more substantial diet of "baked Englishman and potatoes," with as much rum as they can prig. It seems impossible to civilize these people by any means hitherto tried. Kindness and conciliation make them more daring, because they attribute it to fear. Missionary labor for twenty-five years has utterly failed. This is true in spite of the annual twaddle about these "noble savages" poured forth at Exeter Hall in missionary reports. Missionaries are easily imposed upon by these rascals.

I have just heard that a body of Maori convicts that had been transported for life (I believe) to the Chatham Islands for murder and other crimes, 160 in number, have been landed in the North Island. It seems the Government sent a detachment of volunteers, thirty in number, to guard these convicts; that they have overpowered the guard, taken their arms, and boarded a whaling ship that touched at the island and forced the Captain to land them. The probability is that the Governor, his guard, and every soul in the island were first murdered before these miscreants made their escape. They have landed with all the arms and ammunition of the guard. We have yet to learn the dreadful tragedy that we fear must have happened before it was possible for the whole of the convicts to secure the arms of the guard, and to escape from the Chatham Islands. I believe all are most notorious rascals, capable of any villainy, and it was very wrong to send only thirty inexperienced, raw volunteers to keep such a body in order, or to prevent mutiny. The Government is responsible for such an indiscretion.

This would have been a fine colony had it from the first been properly governed, but, alas, poor New-Zealand has never had a good Governor, nor a Ministry that ever cared for the country or its prosperity. The Maories have the utmost contempt for our Government, because it has never yet subdued them, but has bribed and coaxed them not to murder and plunder. The conduct of all in power has been selfish, sneaking, pusillanimous and grasping, with very few exceptions.

There are not more than 30,000 Maories, yet the Government absolutely are afraid of them, and even now would bribe, coax and cajole them, rather than have a stand-up fight and settle them. A Maori may rob, murder, burn the settlers' farm-houses, and as long as he keeps with his chief it is impossible to bring him to justice; the authorities are afraid to interfere lest the Maori should retaliate. This is a very sad state of affairs, and there seems to be little hope of improvement. Government is now beating up for volunteers, but as faith has been so often broken with the volunteers, I doubt if they will get the number required. I think it likely that P. and his male lions will be called out for this service; indeed, every volunteer in the service will be required to put down this fresh outbreak.

The Government, in its wisdom, has armed a tribe of what they please to call "friendly natives" with the breech-loading rifle, although our own ranks have only the common Enfield. These very friendly cannibals, I hear, have declared themselves ready to join our enemies. Not a man of them is to be trusted. The colonists will have to fight out this battle as best they can, for not a single regiment of Her Majesty's troops is in New-Zealand. What we want most in the present emergency is an experienced commander, fearless of responsibility and of Exeter Hall howlings. It appears strange that these philanthropic howlers care nothing for the murder and ruin of whole families of their fellow-countrymen. They seem to take as a matter of course the burning of the settler's homestead and the indiscriminate slaughter of his wife and children; but only let a few of these virtuous, innocent, cannibal marauders be shot down by the colonists in self-defence, and a howl of righteous indignation is raised from John O'Groats to Land's End against the rascally colonists, who object to have their families killed, cooked and eaten even by "noble savages."

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Charter Election—Its Effect Upon the Canvass in the State—The Gubernatorial Prospects—Congressional Candidates and their Prospects—The Complexion of the Next State Legislature—Political Demonstrations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Newark, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 15, 1868.

"As Newark goes, so goes New-Jersey," has attained the reliability of an axiom almost in this State heretofore, nor is there a likelihood that the result this year will prove an exception to a rule that has become so general in its application. We have carried Newark by a small majority, it is true, but by a majority which is a gain even on the last election, and the State is sure to follow in the same path in November with more than equal steps. That the Republicans did not win a larger majority is due more to the apathy in their own ranks than to the real strength of their opponents. Newark is essentially a Republican city, the foreign element in its population being composed almost exclusively of Germans, who, as a class, are by far too intelligent to be hoodwinked by the dogmas of modern Democracy. A fair canvass of the voters of the city to-day will show a clean majority of full two thousand Republican. The chief difficulty in local elections is experienced in getting our voters out. Very many are gentlemen engaged in business in New-York who usually compromise with their consciences for not visiting the polls in the morning by mentally promising themselves to do so on their return at night; and it happens in nearly nine cases out of ten that when they do return they are too tired or careless to incur the additional labor of voting. So it happens that in a ward numbering twelve hundred voters—as was the case in the Ninth Ward on Tuesday—scarcely more than two-thirds of that number actually participate in the election. In vain, for weeks past, has the oft-repeated injunction been brought home to their attention, that a vote for the officials on the charter ticket, no matter how insignificant the positions, represented two for Grant and Colfax in November, so powerful an influence does this Newark election exert upon the State at large. Of course the absentees are all Republicans, (who ever heard of a Democrat staying away from the polls?) and their apathy in the present instance had nearly lost us New-Jersey, and might, perhaps, but for the extra exertion of the working men of the party.

The Democrats throughout the State have, from the opening of the campaign, looked upon the Newark election as the political Waterloo either of the Republican Party or themselves. They contested every inch of ground zealously, employing the same old practices of illegal colonization and sundry other frauds best known to themselves. They staked their money and their hopes upon the result, and have lost both. New-Jersey will take her place alongside of Pennsylvania and Ohio and New-York in the coming Presidential election, and will roll up a majority, if small, for Grant and Colfax. There are also very strong and convincing reasons which go to show that John I. Blair, the Republican candidate for Governor, will turn up upon the winning side. Coming from among the masses himself, his frank, honest, manly qualities are such as have won for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. As one of the common people, without the slightest pretension, and not ashamed to own that he, too, was once poor and humble as the poorest and humblest of his fellow-citizens, he is emphatically the choice of the common people for their Chief Magistrate. A man entirely dissimilar from Mr. Blair in this respect is his competitor, Theodore F. Randolph. An aristocrat by instinct, a politician by profession, weak, vacillating and unscrupulous; a Know-Nothing at one time, and now fairly gushing over in his protestations in behalf of our foreign-born citizens, no man is perhaps less likely to win a victory at the ballot-box in New-Jersey than the Democratic nominee.

The contest in two out of the five Congressional Districts will be very close, with the chances in favor of the Republican candidates. These districts are the Fourth and Second. The former takes in Sussex, the very stronghold of the Democracy in New-Jersey, and was for years, before the defeat of the notorious Jack Rogers by Hon. John Hill, in 1866, considered ignorantly and irredeemably Democratic. It is here that many of the residents are said to vote for Gen. Jackson, straight ticket, at every recurring Presidential election. If one term of faithful, conscientious Congressional service could have any weight upon the minds of such people, Mr. Hill would be sure of a reëlection; for his zeal in the interest of his constituents has been of the most determined character, and his labors arduous and untiring; but there is little to be expected from that source. Mr. Hill is, however, the strongest candidate that could be named on the Republican side, and, despite all opposition, his chances are certainly fair and hopeful. His opponent, Philip Rafferty, of Paterson, an opulent iron manufacturer, has two very strong qualifications to commend him to the favor of a certain class, namely, Irish parentage, and Roman Catholic religious faith. Nevertheless, while these individual characteristics may help him with some, they will injure him with others. Many of the old Democratic Rip Van Winkles of Sussex, who believe mostly in Gen. Jackson, as before mentioned, have a detestation of Roman Catholicism, more potent upon their actions even than their political prejudices. That Mr. Rafferty will prove a formidable candidate no one can reasonably doubt, but with all his personal and moneyed popularity, he will find it an extremely difficult job to walk over a course where those "odorous" comparisons are instituted between himself and honest John Hill.

The Second District is somewhat doubtful, because it is already in the hands of the Democrats, who have, in their present representative, a cunning, scheming and decidedly smart politician, Hon. Chas. Haight. He beat Ex-Gov. Newell two years ago, when the Republicans were reposing in confident security of the result. He is a man of brains, energy, influence and wealth, and is determined to go back again to Congress if these can afford him the opportunity. James F. Rusling, the Republican candidate, is a very respectable competitor, a soldier of popularity among the "Boys in Blue," and a very persistent and industrious worker. If a convert has been made for every speech delivered by him in his district during the canvass, his chances may be considered good. Failing, it will certainly not be from lack of effort on his part.

There can be little doubt as to the result in the First, Third and Fifth Districts. Hon. Wm. Moore, of the First, was elected two years ago by a clean majority of 2,500. He will be reëlected to a second term by a vote equally as large. The Third District is hopelessly Democratic, though Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., the Republican candidate, is a host to fight against. His influence was felt in the charter election in Rahway on Tuesday, on which occasion one of the wards, which a year ago gave a heavy Democratic majority, elected a Councilman by a majority of twelve. But with all his strength Mr. Clark cannot reasonably expect to overcome the immense majority against him in the district. The Fifth District may be safely set down for Hon. George A. Halsey, in which he is perhaps the most popular man of either party. His home strength in this city is sufficient to overcome all the majority which Hudson County and adjacent territory can pile up against him. It is pretty certain that we shall carry, along with our declaration for Grant and Colfax, three out of the five Congressmen.

A strong fight will be made in the Legislative districts, as the election of a United States Senator, in place of Mr. Frelinghuysen, for a full term of six years, is placed in the hands of the next Assembly. John P. Stockton, who three years ago was unseated in the Senate, is very anxious to regain his lost position, and will undoubtedly lavish his abundant wealth without stint to that end. The State Senate will have a majority of two, probably, and possibly three for the Democracy. The House of Assembly last year was strongly Democratic but it is hoped with the enthusiasm of a Presidential and guberatorial canvass combined, the complexion may be material changed. The result, however, is extremely doubtful.

Throughout the State, everywhere, the utmost enthusiasm prevails among the Republicans. In no campaign within the memory of the oldest inhabitant have so many public meetings been held and so large audiences called out. Speakers of ability and reputation, both at home and from abroad, are engaged in sowing broadcast the vital seeds of truth. The unparalleled outpouring of the masses at the grand political demonstrations held in this city last week, attest the influence and importance of these popular gatherings. They will be kept up with unflagging interest to the end. F. W. P.

ILLINOIS.

The Indian Peace Commissioners—Political Matters—Business Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1868.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Indian Peace Commissioners, with the exception of Senator Henderson, have been in session in this city for the past two or three days. In conversation with Gen. Sherman, I learn that his views have been materially changed by recent events, in regard to the best policy to be pursued toward the Indians of the Plains. He is not so much in favor of pacific measures—of the feeding, and clothing, and furnishing ammunition policy, as he was a few months ago. Too many scalps have recently disappeared from the heads of their legitimate owners to make it safe to prolong this policy, as it is seen that it has no effect in mollifying the fury of the blood thirsty savages with whom we have to deal.

The Commissioners discussed the Indian question, generally and in detail. Among other things, a resolution introduced by Gen. Terry that in the opinion of the Commission, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be transferred from the Interior to the War Department, was adopted. Col. Tappan offered a substitute in favor of an Independent Indian Department, which received but two votes. A resolution recommending that such Indians as have already located on the reservations be fed, clothed and protected, after a full discussion, was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Sanborn presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the treaties of said tribes with the United States, whether ratified or not, should be considered to be, and remain in full force as to all Indians of such tribes as now have or may hereafter have their homes upon agricultural reservations described in their respective treaties, but no others.

This was also adopted by a majority of the Commission after considerable discussion.

Gen. Terry then submitted the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Commission, the time has come when the Government should cease to recognize the Indian tribes as a domestic dependent nation, except so far as it may be required to recognize them as such by existing treaties, and by treaties made but not yet ratified; that, hereafter, all Indians should be considered and held to be individually subject to the laws of the United States, except where and while it is otherwise provided in such treaties; and that they should be entitled to the same protection from said laws as other persons owing allegiance to the Government enjoy.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Terry also offered the following:

Resolved, That the recent outrages and depredations committed by the Indians of the Plains justify the Government in abrogating clauses of the treaties made in October, 1867, at Medicine Lodge Creek, which secure to them the right of roaming and hunting outside of their reservations; that all said Indians be required to remove at once to said reservations and remain within them, except that after peace shall have been restored hunting parties may be permitted to cross their boundaries, with written authority from their agent or superintendent; and

Resolved, further, That military force should be used to compel the removal into said reservations of all such Indians as may refuse to go after due notice has been given them, and provision has been made to feed and protect them within the same.

The resolutions were adopted.

Col. Tappan appears, during the proceedings, to have adhered with considerable tenacity to the "kid glove" policy, and did not so clearly see, as did his associates on the Commission, the necessity of harsh and decided measures. But the majority regarded the "burying of the hatchet" on our side, while it is in full activity on the part of the redskins, as a thing not to be tolerated any longer. Gen. Grant was in the city, and present with the Commissioners. His views as to what should be done coincide with those of Gen. Sherman. He said, on Thursday afternoon, that the settlers and emigrants must be protected, even if the extermination of every Indian tribe was necessary to secure such a result.

We may look for more active and decided war measures as the result of this meeting of the "Peace Commission," or I am greatly mistaken.

POLITICAL.

We have nothing new to note in politics. The campaign is moving along without as much excitement as was anticipated, but pretty thorough work is being done by the Republicans. I see no reason to abate anything from my estimate of 50,000 majority for Grant and Colfax in the State. The Congressional delegation will probably remain as at present, with a chance for a gain (Turner) in the Tenth District.

General news is scarce, as people's minds are upon political matters. Business is good; but money is rather close, owing to the holding over of an unusual quantity of grain by the speculators. The banks are consequently shipping currency to New-York. The weather is fine. Land speculation is unabated. Rents are coming down, as there is an unusual number of tenements and stores unoccupied. The packing season has opened favorably.

In his message to the Vermont Legislature, Gov. Page made the following allusion to national affairs: "It was said, during the late war, when the Vermont boys led the column, 'We are all right—there will be no faltering from them.' The ranks were kept well closed up by a determined set of men, who went forth with a firm purpose of discharging their duty as becometh good soldiers. Vermont is again in the van, and her sentiments have been clearly expressed through the ballot-box in the reëlection of her chief executive officers by the largest majority ever known in her history. This is her response to the call of our great Captain, "Let us have peace." With Gen. Grant as our standard-bearer, the national credit will be preserved, the strong arm of the Executive will be felt throughout the country, insuring to all the people, of whatever color or clime, be they rich or poor, high or low, that protection from every wrong and security in the exercise of every right of citizenship, which alone can preserve our free institutions and exalt us as a nation."

Gen. Gerald H. Hale, a member of the Alabama Legislature at different times previous to the war, and who lost about seventy-five slaves by the war, has come out squarely for Grant and Colfax

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

Interesting Letters from Our Correspondent at Lima.

The Coast Still in a State of Agitation.

The Rebuilding of the Ruined Cities Not Yet Begun.

Outbreak of Yellow Fever in Peru and Chili.

After the Earthquakes—The Ground Still Moving and Trembling—The Great Panic Subsiding—Festivities at Callao.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1868.

The panic and fright from the earthquakes having gradually subsided, the usual feast days, merry-making and festivities are again resumed among the Peruvians, who are emphatically a pleasure-loving, pleasure-seeking people. The usual diplomatic and State dinners, which attend the coming in of a new President, are just now being inaugurated, the fever and subsequent earthquakes having delayed them hitherto. They are attended with more than ordinary display, and the elegance in dress, and elaborate expenditure far surpass any previous entertainments of the kind. Col. BALTA is deservedly popular in and about Lima, and in his new position of President has already exhibited great executive ability. He personally superintends and enforces any new and difficult order, and furnishes to all his subordinates an example of promptness and vigilance in the discharge of all his duties, which rouses their sleepy energies, and compels them to act with dispatch. Such an improvement has been greatly needed. Large contributions are being collected for the sufferers by the terrible earthquakes down the coast, and the people *en masse*, rich and poor, have responded to these appeals for help with a generosity, to be found among very few other nations. Indeed, the poorer classes seem to think that giving their last rial, or selling their only superfluous article of clothing or of household use, and contributing the money thus obtained to the aid of the homeless and houseless sufferers, is the only means of averting the threatening earthquake that has swallowed up so much property and so many lives. Men are appointed to go from house to house, collecting money for the destitute, and the priests also go to every person and house, and printed lists are left with every business man, upon which he may write his amount of donation opposite his name. But all the immense sums collected and to be donated, cannot restore the fallen houses, or the dead who lie buried under the ruins. Although over a month has elapsed since the first and most fatal shock, yet in Arica, Arequipa, and many of the interior ruined towns, the ground still cracks and jars and trembles, and the shocks have been counted by hundreds already, with no settled stillness so far. The poor, affrighted people are escaping by every steamer coming to Callao, and those remaining in the mountains, or scattered over the pampas, are afraid to rebuild the fallen ruins, owing to the continued heaving and uprising of the ground. How much longer this will continue no one can determine, but many think it is the indicator of another fearful outbreak.

In Lima and Callao, however, all is still and quiet, the last faint shock having occurred Sept. 4. Last Sunday, (20th,) the old-established bull fights were resumed, and, as usual, were largely attended. In the evening the theatre (Spanish) was opened, for the first time, since the earthquakes of Aug. 13, and the attendance was large. The theatre in Callao was also opened Sunday evening last, but the playing, (excepting the orchestra,) is very inferior. The theatre itself is a large, rough-looking building, hardly fit for a suitable stable or barn, and any one taking a lady with him is obliged to carry a chair for her to sit upon, the benches being only used in the pit or cheaper part of the house. The stage is immensely high, and the whole place so inconvenient and uncomfortable, so swarming with fleas, and so thoroughly dirty, that any foreigner might be induced to go to one performance as a curiosity, but could not be persuaded to make a second attempt. It is very amusing to see the Peruvians hunting fleas, and scratching and killing these little torments all through an evening's performance, entirely regardless of appearances.

OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP LINE.

The English Pacific Mail Steamship Company are considerably excited and annoyed over the fact that a new and commodious line of steamers are very soon to be put upon this side, as an opposition line, by the *French*. The English Company have had complete control of this side for many years, and have had neither opposition nor competition, and the innovation of a line of French steamers on this Pacific Coast has wonderfully stirred up the English feeling. Nor are the people of Peru less uneasy, for the rumors of another Spanish invasion are again rife, and it has come to the ears of President BALTA and the Senate that Spain is having two iron-clads built in a private ship-yard in Brooklyn intended to be used to bombard Callao. There was quite an animated discussion upon the subject, and one of the Senators indulged in a bitter and uncalled-for attack upon "foreigners" coming to settle among the old "Castilian" blood, demoralizing the people, and ended his tirade by declaring that "whites were not *Christians*." The speaker was an Indian from the mountains, claiming Peruvian blood only by his marriage!

AMERICAN SHIPS OF WAR AT CALLAO.

Rear-Admiral TURNER, with the *Powhatan*, has returned to Callao Bay, from the scenes of the late disasters. The Admiral is deservedly popular among the American residents, and is being entertained very handsomely in Lima and Callao. His duties are many, and he is kept very busy, however, reorganizing his fleet. The *Kearsarge* is also here. She is an object of great admiration from her contest with the *Alabama*. The Peruvian Commanders of the men-of-war, the Commodore of the fleet, and many other distinguished officials have called to pay their respects to the Captain. A very pleasant impromptu dinner party was held on board a few days ago. A number of Callao ladies and gentlemen attended divine service on board the *Powhatan* last Sabbath.

FESTIVITIES.

We are feasting in Lima on "mussels," and clam soup, the season for them having just commenced. This is considered a great luxury in Lima, and is the nearest approach to an oyster Peru can furnish. At the "Point," where are the fashionable baths at Callao, they sell what they designate "oysters," and "oyster soup," but it is so palpable a "sell" that I wonder the "Saddle Rocks," of "Fulton Market" do not cry out in protest at being associated with such distasteful things. They are not oysters—small, shriveled, strong, uneatable things, I do not know who first dared christen them "oysters," and one taste, like "croton oil," is quite enough and leaves a pungent flavor. I really think them unfit for food. In Callao, for over a month, as I mentioned in a previous letter, the saint, "Señor Del Mar," who is to save the people and the place from a second destruction, has been carried through the streets, surrounded by an immense concourse of people, and by lighted torches and tapers, the music of a band, swinging censers of incense, and all the accompaniments of his rank and station. It has been the nightly custom, after carrying this saint through all the principal streets, to halt in front of the Castle, where is a large open square, and a priest would then mount on a platform erected for his use, and for an hour or more, each evening, address the people, preaching of death by earthquake, of coming judgment, and so exciting their nervous fears that women would wail and weep and pray in audible anguish. Happening to be in the immediate vicinity last Saturday evening, I drew near, among the large and closely-packed crowd, to hear the sonorous Spanish voice of the Padre, as it rolled out in liquid tones, and was heard all over the immense square. But the Padre, unlike his usual finished address, was denouncing the people in most scathing and bitter language, calling them all manner of searching epithets, and threatening them with sudden and complete destruction, unless they mended in morals and manners. This did not seem to suit the people, and suddenly a loud voice called in the crowd, "Traitor," "tyrant," "put him out," "stop his talking," &c. This was the signal for a general outburst. Men ran in all directions, firing off pistols, and crying "Down with him." Women who had nightly brought their footstools and got their places in the square before dark, so as to have a good position, now indignantly gathered up stool and mantle and started for home; women and men who a moment before were kneeling and counting their rosaries, sprung to their feet, as if a powder mine had exploded, and set off at a quick run across the plaza, while the old priest, with a most comical smile, calmly folded his arms and stood entirely silent and unmoved for the space of full three minutes. At the end of that time he again began his speech, and kept on as if nothing had occurred, while a few of the crowd returned and listened to him until he had finished. But ever since that evening the old saint, Señor Del Mar, has been left unmoved in his niche in the church, and has been carried out to no more processions. So much for the exciteable element of the Peruvian people.

X. Y. Z.

Outbreak of Yellow Fever—Social Customs—Intemperance Among the Peruvian Senoras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Monday, Sept. 28, 1868.

The yellow fever has made its dreaded appearance in our crowded city again, and every one is anticipating another fatal Summer. It was first brought to Lima in the families of two Chilanians who mistook its nature, and supposed it to be a kind of bilious fever. The two families from Chili had lost everything they possessed in the world (except their lives) by the late terrible August earthquakes, and they came to Lima, hoping to escape any more such threatened dangers, only to fall victims to the fever, and die in a few weeks. Nearly every member of both families have died. The indefatigable and popular contractor, Mr. HARRY MEIGS, is now lying very low with the yellow fever, at his hotel in Lima, and great anxiety is expressed by every one as to his illness, and fears of his not recovering. It seems the more sad in his case, as he passed all last Summer among and amid the fever, being almost daily brought in contact with it, and yet escaped any visitation from it during the whole course of its terribly fatal presence, and now he is one of the first to be attacked by it. I believe the physicians do not as yet consider his case as dangerous, but the expressions of sympathy for him are very marked and universal. From his many public improvement contracts, his new railroads, and his promptness in undertaking any project calculated to advance the business interests of Peru, he is looked upon, all up and down the entire coast, as a public benefactor, and, indeed, such a man of enterprise and energy is very much needed here. If the yellow fever makes such havoc among the inhabitants of Lima, Callao, and other cities, as it did the past Summer, I am quite sure that the foreign families who have remained here in defiance of the terrible destructions of the late earthquakes, will soon pack up their valuables and hasten to leave the ill-fated country. It seems as if there was too much risk to life and property by remaining to endure another season of fever.

SAINT MERCEDE'S DAY.

The great sensation of the month has been the feast-day of Santa Merced, (just passed last Friday.) The name of Mercedes is a favorite one with the Peruvian Señoras, and nearly every family has among its little girls one named after the favorite Saint. It has, therefore, become a universal custom for each family who have some member of it rejoicing in that name to give a large or small party, according to their means and style of living. This is often done by several families uniting in one house and dividing the expense. These parties are all given on the feast-day of Santa Merced. Among the lower classes, where are to be found plenty of fat negresses and Cholos and Zambas named Mercedes, the party invariably begins with a drink of Chicha or Pisco, (native brandy,) and it is usual to find the entire company entirely oblivious of external things, and one and all of them beastly intoxicated by midnight. Every glass of liquor is drank to the health of Mercedes, and if she is the hostess, or invited guest, or indeed every female of that name, must not refuse to drink whenever her name, is mentioned. A very natural consequence is that the lady members of the party early in the evening totter into an adjoining room, (if there is one,) and lying down upon sofa or floor, fall asleep very speedily. This custom does not always confine itself to the lower classes on Saint Merced's Day. I am sorry to say, although the Limenian ladies are not given to liquors, and are, as a class, very temperate, yet the absurd custom of making it an insult to refuse to drink on Saint Merced, if your name is Mercedes, and in compliment to the hostess, if she has that appellation, renders it almost a necessity to drink more than a lady wishes. Children are exempt from this foolish practice, however, and early in the evening the little Mercedes are dismissed to bed after having stood up, made a pretty little speech, being presented with a bouquet of flowers, and kissed by every member of the company. I had the good fortune to be invited to one of these Saint Merced feast-day parties where, several families having united, there were present eleven ladies and young ladies by the name of Mercedes, Señora Mercedes, meaning Our Lady of all Mercies. I was greatly amused at watching, not only these ladies, but all the females present, who endeavored to prevent the ill effects of the liquor being apparent by merely sipping a taste at every toast and compliment. But even the officious gentlemen guests would not spare them this luxury, for the glass was instantly filled with *aguardiente*, (brandy,) or *Italia*, (the wine of the native Italia grape, and very much like champagne,) as soon as one little sip had reduced its contents, until the dark eyes grew more brilliant and the clear cheeks glowed deeply, and, in some instances, the languid head sunk back against the sofa or chair, and the heavy, oh, how heavy, eyelids closed. Then I saw an old duenna, or Peruvian maiden aunt or grandmother, gently lead the sleepy damsels from the room, to return in an hour or so, bright and wakeful, and to enter with renewed zest into the closing dances. Similar scenes occur in every family counting a Mercedes among its female members, on Friday, the patron feast-day of Santa Merced.

NEWSPAPERS IN LIMA.

"No people with any pretensions to civilization can now dispense with that important element of social life, called a newspaper"—at least so says the *Comercio*, the only paper that has existed and survived in Lima. The *Comercio* is twenty-two years old, yet Lima, with its population of over 100,000 inhabitants, cannot support but one newspaper. Several others have made an effort to live, but have soon died from lack of patronage. The Limenians, or rather the Peruvians, seem to care for a paper only as it enlivens its miscellaneous intelligence with a good sprinkling of personalities. For the great majority of its readers, the chief merit of a paper lies in its numerous and pointed *comunicados*, or articles of local interest not written by the editors, and above all for its rather extensive "scandalous chronicle of private life." There are no readers for articles of scientific or literary merit; but everything that pertains to aggressive or satirical writing, and particularly to politics, or to attacks upon the Government, is well received, and considered in good taste. All the commercial movements of the capital, advertisements, foreign news, prose or poetry, political, military, and, indeed, a general history of Peru. All this, published in the weekly *Comercio*, finds few admirers; but I cannot say that there is much appreciation of a good and readable paper, nor that the best articles are among those more frequently read and quoted. The editor is often in danger of losing his liberty from some obnoxious article relating to affairs political, or the management of Government; yet if he does not publish these articles his paper finds no subscribers or purchasers.

In all parts of the world it has been the custom to extol the dead, covering a tombstone with eulogies upon the merits of the deceased, and generally printing a long obituary notice, but I think this practice is carried to more absurd lengths in Peru than anywhere else. The Peruvians being profuse in compliments always, the *Comercio* will publish for three and four weeks obituary notices of some one person, extolling them to the very highest possible degree in *every* known attribute. This custom is so universal that I have been told by an eminent Peruvian *savant* of the door-keeper of his College of Mines, who wrote an obituary on his wife, which he had published three weeks regularly, extolling her as a model of everything *excellent*, while the fact was that the man has separated from her more than fourteen years before, on account of her shocking bad temper and love of the bottle. If this is not carrying things to extremes, I do not know what can be called so.

LATEST NEWS.

Gen. BALTA, without any bustle, is bettering the public service in all the departments. The government of Gen. CANSECO blotted from the military list Col. PRADO and all the officers who led the revolution against Arequipa. President BALTA has repaired this injustice, declaring that not having been judged by any tribunal they cannot be deprived of their right. For many years the Government of Peru has asked proposals for the loading of guano at the Chincha Islands, and no bidders offering themselves, in accordance with the law Mr. ALVAREY CALDERON has had the contract. President BALTA has established a new bidding. Separate proposals can now be made for the loading of guano at the Chincha Islands, and at the other places which Government appoints. Government has also commissioned Mr. ANGULO to depart by steamer of to-day for the United States, to buy a large quantity of wine butts, that are to be offered for sale on favorable terms to the wine growers of Moquequa, and other wine producing places on this coast. The Senate have decided on preserving of the rights of exportation, three per cent., which silver bullion pays. They also approved a project for the creation of a lending bank fund, expressly devoted to the advancement of agriculture in this country. The Chili Minister, resident at Lima, without waiting for orders, has subscribed $10,000 to the relief of the late sufferers by the earthquakes. This is all the latest items of news from this Republic.

X. Y. Z.

The Building of the Monitor—Prompt Aid when Aid was Needed.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 13.

In making a few happy remarks to the immense gathering assembled at the residence of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, on last Friday evening, B. H. HALL spoke of a recent conversation which he had with Mr. ERICSSON, in regard to the *Monitor*. In that conversation the world-renowned mechanic said that the *Monitor* was the child of his brain as far as the conception of it was concerned, but that when the model was completed—when the conception was ready to become a reality—when he had looked in vain to the Government to enable him to make it such, then he needed a "man of faith" to help him to the practical accomplishment of his purpose. At that critical moment, when, as was afterward demonstrated, the safety of the entire Northern sea coast was soon to be dependent on the grand conception of a loyal mechanic, JOHN A. GRISWOLD stepped forth as the "man of faith," who could help the mechanical genius of ERICSSON to throw its idea into iron and steel. The *Monitor* was built, and the Democratic City of New-York was saved from becoming a bed of ashes. And now the noble mechanic ERICSSON, while justly proud of his iron-clad and of his own fame, honestly admits that but for the sympathetic mind and willing hand of JOHN A. GRISWOLD, he might not have been able to build the one or to earn the other. Yet in the face of ERICSSON's avowal, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, the pet of the New-York Democracy, the pet of men for whom JOHN A. GRISWOLD probably saved some hundreds of millions of their property, comes before an audience of Troy mechanics and others of our citizens, and with the cold, artful plea of an attorney, asks if Mr. GRISWOLD was not paid for his investment by the United States, and if he has any credit to claim in the building of the *Monitor*. The heart of the mechanic, ERICSSON, spurns the lawyer's fraud, and any head that has brains enough to hold it together cannot be deceived by the shallow evasion. The name of Mr. GRISWOLD ought to be connected forever, if not with the probable salvation of this country, then with the actual preservation of its seaports from a rebel ram, that but for his efforts and means would have had them wholly at its mercy. History is no political adventurer; she cannot be cheated, and the men who are competent to write it for her will find little trouble in disposing of questions so empty and foolish as those of Mayor HOFFMAN.

The Stranding of the Steamer Milwaukee—The Boat a Total Loss.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser, Oct. 13.

Our special from Grand Haven of Friday announced the beaching of the fine steamship *Milwaukee*, plying in connection with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, between Grand Haven and Milwaukee. Later intelligence reports her a total loss, excepting, perhaps, her boilers and machinery, a part or all of which may be saved. The steamer left Milwaukee Thursday evening about her usual time, the weather then betokening nothing unfair or hazardous. Early Friday morning, however, a heavy gale set in, which increased in violence until the steamer reached the bar outside of Grand Haven harbor. No danger was then apprehended, nor special difficulty anticipated in reaching dock. The wind, however, was blowing hard from the southwest, apparently increasing in severity just at that time, while quite a heavy current set down the shore. These two causes rendered the boat unmanageable, notwithstanding every effort to bring her safely into port. She was scuttled and beached, no doubt being even then entertained but that she could be saved. About 1 o'clock P.M., Friday, however, she swung around broadside to the gale, and in an hour commenced to go to pieces, breaking in two just forward of her wheels. On Saturday morning all forward of her wheels had entirely disappeared. She had aboard about seventy passengers, all of whom were saved, with the crew, but with the loss of their baggage. Among the passengers was Capt. PHILO WRIGHT, of this city, and the family of Dr. J. H. HOLLISTER, formerly residents of Macomb and Oakland Counties in this State, where they have large circles of friends.

The *Milwaukee*, with the *Detroit*, was built at Buffalo in 1859, constructed after the ocean model of steamers, which rendered her a novelty in the lake marine. She was insured for $50,000 and valued at $ 0,000. There were about 75 tons of freight on board, consisting of 150 barrels of flour and a little more than 100 bales of wool, besides a few packages of sundries. The company insures its through freight, and on the flour, a little of which was saved, the railroad loses about $1,200. Much of the wool has been recovered, and the aggregate loss on that will probably not exceed $8,000. The propeller *City of Fremont* takes the place of the *Milwaukee*, and there will be no interruption of business on the line.

Suit Against the Stockholders of the Old Savannah Banks.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Oct. 10.

At the last term of the United States Court suits were brought against the Merchants' and Planters', Farmers' and Mechanics' and Bank of Commerce, the old banking institutions of Savannah, by parties holding their notes. Judgments were given, and the Marshal was unable to find any property belonging to either bank. The parties have now commenced proceedings against the stockholders of these banks, as being liable for the amount claimed. The judgment was for $400,000, about $300,000 of which is against the Merchants' and Planters' Bank. To the first-named sum is to be added ten per cent. damages, interest since February last, and costs of suit, which make the total amount about half a million of dollars. The suit will be a very interesting one, and as it will involve nearly all the property of many old citizens, will probably be hotly contested. One citizen informed us that he had received notice that he would be held to answer for the modest sum of $92,000. Others are in a similar predicament, and should the Courts decide against them, the verdict would sweep away all that they have gained by years of toil. So far as we can learn, the principal parties bringing the suit are of other States, and it is very probable that the bills were, in many instances, bought at a great discount, and the original amount is now being claimed.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

Most of the November magazines have come to hand, ahead of time, with the usual variety of reading matter, ranging from the light forms of fiction to the gravest discussion of social, religious and political topics. He must be hard to suit who cannot find something to his taste in these handsomely printed pages.

— The *Atlantic* opens with an article, the first of a series, on "Coöperative Housekeeping," from which we make the following extracts:

THE OLD-FASHIONED HOUSEKEEPER.

That the art of living, so far as the body and its surroundings are concerned, can be, and often is, carried to a very high degree of perfection, the superlative housekeepers we all have known are ample proof. My whole girlhood was spent just across the street from the greatest genius in this respect that I have ever met. The fresh exterior of her square white dwelling, with its immaculate board walk crossing her greenest sward, and its shining windows, through which smiled her roses and carnations upon the passer-by, gave pleasant promise of the absolute spotlessness of everything within. She was not one of that dismal type of housekeepers who exclude the light and muffle everything into shapelessness lest damask and carpets should fade. On the contrary, her house was flooded with the brightest sunshine, challenged to find a speck of dust if it could. The air, laden with the perfume of cut flowers or house-plants, seemed purer than that outside, and, whatever the weather, its temperature was perfect. Nothing was for show, and but little for pure ornament, but everything was the best of its kind, and in true taste and keeping. As for her table, "never, till life and mem'ry perish, can I forget" the vision of that tea-cloth, far whiter than snow, with its gleaming silver and glass and china, displaying incomparable viands, whose delicacy and perfection were all her own,—that sweet and solid cube of golden butter; the foam-light and foam-white biscuit, each a separate thought; the cake, crowned with every ideal attribute that cake can possess; the ruby and topaz of her preserved strawberries and plums; and O, O, the flavor of that deep-red tongue,—the meltingness of her cold corned-beef!

At this ambrosial board she sat, a lady of 60 or 70, upright as an arrow, wearing no cap, nor needing any, with her beautiful chestnut hair braided in almost as thick a tress as a quarter of a century ago; low-voiced, intelligent, self-contained; with a comprehension in her eye, a firmness in her mouth, a concentrated and disciplined energy speaking from her whole quiet person, that convinced one that she could have administered the affairs of an Empire with the same ease and exactness that she did those of her household. With one elderly servant she did it all; and as she was never in a hurry, nor ever unprepared, she seemed to accomplish it with no more effort than the glittering engine which one finds stowed away in some lower corner of a great building, playing easily and noiselessly as if for its own pleasure, while in reality it is driving with mighty energy a hundred wheels, and employing ceaselessly a hundred hands.

THE FEMININE PRODUCERS OF TO-DAY.

Now the women who do all the cooking, washing and sewing for their families, the wives of small farmers, mechanics and laborers, as well as those who hire out their time, servants, mill-hands, shop-girls, seamstresses, &c., are still self-supporting, still producers, because they perform a large part of all the lighter manual labor needed for the sustenance and well-being of the community.

THE FEMININE CONSUMERS OF TO-DAY.

But the whole class of women who keep servants—a class which is intelligent and refined, and many of whose members are cultivated, accomplished and intellectual—this immense feminine host, I say, has sunk from its former rank of manufacturing producers into that of unproductive consumers, *i. e.*, of persons who do not pay back in mental or manual labor an equivalent for the necessaries they use or the luxuries they enjoy. Children, the aged and the infirm are the only persons that in a well-regulated community by right compose this class—the first, because, if nourished and educated during their period of helplessness, they will grow up producers of material or intellectual values; the others, because they have once been such producers, and, were they not disabled, would still be so. But for healthy, educated, intelligent adults by millions to be supported by the extra toil of the rest of the community, as educated women are now, is a state of things entirely contrary to the natural division of labor—is one of the monstrous defects of modern civilization, and perhaps the most fruitful source of disorder, suffering and demoralization that could possibly be devised.

If the mere necessaries of life were given to us, as to an army of soldiers, even this would be a heavy burden upon society, as we learned during our war, when it cost the North one or two thousand millions to provide our troops with coarse food and clothing and rude shelter for four years only. But upon us are lavished the wealth and luxury of the world from generation to generation. The expensive residences, the costly furniture, the rich jewels, silks and laces, the dainty or dashing equipages, the delicate tables, the thousand articles for comfort, convenience or delight that one sees in even every modest home—for whom are they created, by whom are they enjoyed, so much as by the women of the middle and upper classes? And the only return that the most industrious of us know how to make for it all is to sew—a few hours out of the twenty-four! That is to say, after our education has cost the country millions, we sit down amid surroundings worth hundreds of millions, to compete with the illiterate Irish needle-woman to whom we only give a dollar and a half a day. For plain sewing we will allow her but seventy-five cents, scarcely enough to pay her board in an Irish tenement, and yet few of us will pretend to accomplish as much as she does, since, even if we would, our countless interruptions and distractions prevent us. If, then, we value so low the continuous toil of our sewing-women, what should we be willing to pay for our own fitful industry? It would indeed be curious to know what one lady would give another for the actual labor performed between Monday morning and Saturday night, and yet even this little we are losing. Hitherto men have allowed us at least to make up, if we would, the fabrics they sell us. But this last corner of our once royal feminine domain they are now determined to wrest from us. They have invented the sewing-machine, and already it takes from us not far from $500,000,000 worth of sewing annually. Our husbands are clothed entirely from the shops, and in all the large dry-goods firms they have marshaled the pale armies of sewing girls to ply the wheel from morning till night in the production of ready-made garments for feminine wear also. Those who set the fashions are in their league, and help them to put down private competition by making the designs more and more complicated and artificial, so that professionals only can perfectly execute them, while they have so multiplied the "necessary" articles of dress and housekeeping, and so raised the standard of their adornment, that no woman who does all her own sewing can do anything else. Glad and almost forced to save ourselves time and trouble, we purchase at our husband's expense, as usual, and put not only the profit of the cloth into the pocket of the storekeeper, but the profit also that he has made on the wretched wages of his seamstresses. Meantime, our daughters are scarcely taught sewing at all, and in fifty years the needle will be well-nigh as obsolete as the spinning-wheel.

THE ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS.

Nearly all the world now knows the story of the twelve poor weavers of Rochdale, England, who twenty-four years ago met together to consult how they might better their wretched condition. Their wages were low, provisions were extravagantly high and adulterated besides. One man thought that voting was what they needed to right them—another, that strikes would do it, and still other theories were propounded, when one immortal genius of common sense suggested that they should not strive for what might be out of their reach, but simply try to make a better use of what they had. They decided to pay each twenty pence a week into a common stock, until they got enough to buy a few necessary groceries at wholesale. It took them nearly a year, and then they elected one of their number as clerk, and opened the first coöperative store. Their stock in trade consisted only of about seventy-five dollars' worth of flour, sugar and butter. Their plan was, First, to sell to each other and to outsiders at the usual retail prices, but to give a good article. Second, to sell only for cash down. Third, to make a quarterly dividend of the clear profits to the subscribing members or stockholders of the association, the share of profit being determined in each case by the amount the stockholder or his family purchased at the coöperative store. Thus, whatever a man's household consumed, whether much or little, he got back the third that would otherwise have gone to enrich some cheating grocer. Coöperative stores and societies of all kinds have been started in many parts of Europe, and are springing up in this country also in every direction; but this one of the "Rochdale Equitable Pioneers," as they called themselves, still stands at the head of the movement, and is the most signal instance of its success. Its stockholders now number six or seven thousand, its capital is over a million of dollars, and the yearly profits of its business between three and four hundred thousand; it has clothing, dry goods and shoe stores, as well as groceries and butcher shops; it carries on a farm, a cotton factory, a corn mill, a building society, a life insurance and burial society; it owns a reading-room and a library; it has lately taken a conspicuous part in the public improvements of the town of Rochdale, and as its proudest monument can point to a whole community raised in morals and intelligence no less than in comfort.

THE WEAK SIDE.

But there is another side to the picture. The opponents of the movement can tell us of many coöperative stores and associations that have *failed*. The members have lost their interest; their agents and clerks have been dishonest, careless, incapable, &c. But this is not surprising. The only reason that retail traders find business at all is, that they save the working community trouble by collecting, from the different places where they are produced, the silks, woolens, cottons, the meats, vegetables, and grains that it needs for its food and clothing. If the retail trader, either singly or in league with the manufacturer, adulterate his goods, or if he make an intolerable profit upon them, the community, as in the case of the Rochdale Pioneers, may combine against him and supersede him. But the attempt is contrary to the modern idea of the division of labor. The men who compose the working community have each their particular craft or profession to attend to. One is a carpenter, another a doctor, &c. To organize and look after a coöperative store is, in fact, to undertake another business, and most men would rather pay the difference than be distracted from their own pursuits and have the trouble of thinking about it. Thus I think that in the long run coöperative store-keeping will fail, and things come around again to just where they are now, unless coöperative housekeeping steps in to take its place and to carry the idea to complete and noble fulfillment. Our husbands and fathers are already overworked in this mad American rush of ours. They cannot stop, too, to mend the holes made in their pockets by the relentless family expenses. But the wives and daughters, who enjoy the fruits of their thought and toil, can do it for them most daintily, if they will only lay their white hands together and give to it a few hours of every day.

How this can be done the author purposes to submit to the judgment of practical women in the next number of the *Atlantic*. "What Five Years Will Do" is a pleasant story of the late war, written by E. H. APPLETON. An essay by EUGENE BENSON on "Foreign Faces" contains some interesting facts and fancies. He writes thus of

THE PARIS GIRLS.

At the public balls you will remark the rare beauty of the girls—girls and women of the people. The black-eyed or blonde Parisian, slender, graceful, nervous, all fire and action; or the peasant-girl, large, round, soft, ruddy, quiet. One obscure Paris model, I knew, was a tall, blonde Lombard girl, with luxuriant tawny hair, which, always in "admired disorder," was simply drawn back and twisted on the head. She loved VICTOR HUGO's books, was a Red Republican, and would have fought and sung on the barricades like an Amazon of Liberty, with the same careless spirit that she sang and sat in Parisian studios. She had eyes blue as her own Adriatic, a finely-formed full mouth, a fair skin, and a superb neck, well placed. She carried her head like a swan. Although poor, almost homeless, no social slavery had touched her. Her face was wild and free like a Bacchante's. A great painter could have found an immortal type in her large noble face and heroic figure—could have seen under the rags of her poverty an antique virgin, sister of the Venus of Milo. How long would an artist have to hunt in New-York or Boston for such a type! We produce one type—"the girl of the period"—who generally overdresses, who is pert and trivial, who is intelligent and vivacious, but dreams just as little as her brother the clerk or her father the banker. They have but one idea—it is to advance. The girl of the Continent dreams, feels poetry, is impressionable, naive, and has sentiment; if of the people, she is generous, and respects her impulses. I have seen in Paris, at the public concerts, French girls, white and blonde, demure and frail, delicate like New-England Sunday School teachers; looking at them, you could not expect anything but a tract or a hymn, but they give you something very different.

A type very often seen is the beautiful dark woman, with an oval face, dead olive skin, very pale, Oriental eyes, stained with henna, hair in great flat bands on the temples, coiled and twisted behind—a type admired by GAUTIER, BAUDELAIRE and DE MUSSET; the kind of woman of whom DE MUSSET wrote: "Two destroying angels, sweet and cruel, walk invisible at her side; they are Voluptuousness and Death."

"My Visit to the Gorilla" gives an amusing account of the humbug at Barnum's. "Sculpture in the United States" is a severe but just criticism on the popular taste in art. Mr. WHIPPLE's second paper on Lord BACON concludes with this estimate of his character:

"There is such a thing as being over wise in dealing with practical affairs, and the defect of BACON's intellect is seen the moment we compare it with an intellect like that of LUTHER. BACON, with his serene superiority to impulse, and his power of giving his mind at pleasure its close compactness and fan-like spread, could hardly have failed to feel for LUTHER that compassionate contempt with which men possessing many ideas survey men who are possessed by one; yet it is certain that LUTHER never could have got entangled in BACON's errors, for his habit was to cut knots which BACON labored to untie. Men of LUTHER's stamp never aim to be wise by reach, but by intensity of intelligence. They catch a vivid glimpse of some awful spiritual fact, in whose light the world dwindles and pales, and then follow its inspiration headlong, paying no heed to the insinuating whispers of prudence, and crashing through the glassy expediencies which obstruct their path. Such natures, in the short run, are the most visionary; in the long run, the most practical. BACON has been praised by the most pertinacious revilers of his character for his indifference to the metaphysical and theological controversies which raged around him. They do not seem to see that this indifference came from his deficiency in those intense moral and religious feelings out of which the controversies arose. It would have been better for himself had he been more of a fanatic, for such a stretch of intelligence as he possessed could be purchased only at the expense of dissolving the forces of his personality in meditative expansiveness, and of weakening his power of dealing direct blows on the instinct or intuition of the instant.

But while this man was without the austerer virtues of humanity, we must not forget that he was also without its sour and malignant vices; and he stands almost alone in literature, as a vast dispassionate intellect, in which the sentiment of philanthropy has been refined and purified into the subtile essence of thought. Without this philanthropy or goodness, he tells us, 'man is but a better kind of vermin;' and love of mankind, in BACON, is not merely the noblest feeling, but the highest reason. This beneficence, thus transformed into intelligence, is not a hard opinion, but a rich and mellow spirit of humanity, which communicates the life of the quality it embodies; and we cannot more fitly conclude than by quoting the noble sentence in which BACON, after pointing out the mistakes regarding the true end of knowledge, closes by divorcing it from all selfish egotism and ambition. 'Men,' he says, 'have entered into a desire of learning and knowledge, sometimes upon a natural curiosity and inquisitive appetite; sometimes to entertain their minds with variety and delight; sometimes for ornament and reputation; and sometimes to enable them to victory of wit and contradiction; and most times for lucre and profession; and seldom sincerely to give a true account of their gift of reason, to the benefit and use of man; as if there were sought in knowledge a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit; or a terrace, for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect; or a tower of state, for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a fort or commanding-ground for strife or contention; or a shop for profit and sale; and not a rich storehouse, for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate.'"

The remaining articles in the *Atlantic* are, "The Traditional Policy of Russia," by KARL BLIND; "Calico-Printing in France;" "Maydenvalley Spinsterland," by ADAMS S. HILL; "The Land of Paoli," by BAYARD TAYLOR; "The Harvester;" "Kentucky's Ghost," by E. STUART PHELPS; Reviews and Literary Notices. It is altogether a very readable number.

—The *Galaxy* opens with Chapter VII. of the serial story called "Cipher," with an illustration by SOL EYTINGE. The "Story of a Hero," by E. A. POLLARD, is an enthusiastic sketch of the life and character of the late Admiral BELL, who was drowned some months ago off the coast of Japan. We give the account of a grand incident in his career:

RAISING THE FLAG AT NEW-ORLEANS.

His first important service in the war was at New-Orleans. If FARRAGUT was historically the captor of this city, BELL was its dramatic hero. Here he performed one of the most remarkable actions of the war, accounts of which have been curiously neglected in our present attempts at history, considering, too, the fondness of those making these attempts for dramatic situations and conspicuous figures. There is certainly no more striking and theatrical attitude in the war than that of BELL lifting into the broad naked sky the flag of the United States over the Custom-house of New-Orleans, in the presence of a populace of thousands of angered and desperate men. As the Fleet Captain he was selected by FARRAGUT to take symbolical possession of New-Orleans by taking from the Custom-house the flag which MUMFORD had erected there, and raising, in its stead, the Stars and Stripes. He was accompanied only by a file of marines. He marched to the building through a turbulent mob, blocking his way and threatening his life; and it was almost certain that when he appeared on the Custom-house, a fair and single mark for the assassin, his life would be the forfeit of the adventure. But he marched steadily through the streets. On all sides threats and execrations assailed him. But one word of comfort reached him. An Irishman pressed close to him in the throng, and whispered, "Sir, your life is in danger: but there are friends watching for you."

Capt. BELL found at the Custom-house the Mayor of the city, and some other of the municipal authorities. They surrendered the keys of the building, but they refused to show him the way to the roof. "There is not a man, woman or child in New-Orleans," said Mayor MONROE, "who will take down that flag; you must risk it yourself." Capt. BELL, accompanied only by his coxswain, groped his way to the roof, and in a moment his commanding figure stood between the crowd and the sky, uplifting the Federal flag in calm, lofty defiance. The brave officer stood in the face of death, with his resolution erect and the blood surging in his veins. A dead silence fell upon the crowd that, a few moments before, had been rent with commotion and clamor, and without a word of challenge, in the face of dumb and motionless thousands, the Stars and Stripes rose into the sky and swelled on the breeze.

There is a magnetism in courage. It is not only that it overawes, or that it produces sudden admiration and sympathy; it gives rise to the most various feelings. Only the veriest caitiff can kill a truly brave man in the performance of a brave deed. BELL, on the top of the New-Orleans Custom-house, saved his life by a grand exhibition of courage. A moment's hesitation or a single balk would have been the signal of the assassin's bullet. But no man in that vast and furious crowd had the heart to stay one who so promptly and proudly accepted the position of martyrdom, and so grandly saluted the death that threatened him. It was one of the most sublime and memorable scenes of the war, the dramatization of a great event, the attitude of a true hero.

From an interesting article on "London Beggars," by N. S. DODGE, we take the following amusing account of a street missionary's attempt to convert a gang of hard cases:

"I met," he writes, "five-and-thirty cadgers in a room of their own selection, and at their own appointment. They gave me a rough, but hearty welcome. The leading man introduced me.

'The kind gemmun what comes to talk to we poor people about summut better, is here. I should like you to hear the old buffer, Buster,' addressing a man sitting in a chair, ''cause you know a thing or two. It's regular stunnin', it is; and, what's more, it's cuttin', too. Come, mister, oblige me by giving these gents a stave. Let's hear summut about that young rascal what bolted away from his poor old governor. That's a reg'lar good thing, damme—that is, Buster! Come, my infant, hand over the cushion!'

The chair was passed to me, and, as I opened my Bible, the Buster remarked:

'Mum's the word, coveys. Smoke your pipes and listen to the gemmun!'

I said that our friend had spoken of the Prodigal Son. He says he would like you to hear about him. I will read the story, and then explain it. They listened attentively. Eyes glistened as I went on. They were quiet and orderly. And when I prayed, kneeling in their midst, not a word of interruption occurred. But when I endeavored to make personal application of the truth, Buster said; 'Lord bless you, mister, how can the likes of us repent? Why, we can't get wittles to eat, let alone things to kiver us—and what's the use?'"

In "A Talk with Mr. BURLINGAME about China," Mr. R. J. HINTON tells how the celebrated Pekin *Gazette* is prepared for the public:

"There is in one of the departments or 'boards' of the Government a copying office for the promulgation of official matter. A large number of copyists are employed therein. Besides the copies of decrees required to be made, to be sent officially to all the higher mandarins throughout the Empire, the clerks are allowed to make copies for persons who desire to obtain them on the day of their publication, in this manner. Most of the embassies and foreign residents of Pekin subscribe to these copies, which are really the official gazette. Mr. BURLINGAME's secretaries inform me that, in all, not more than ninety persons thus subscribe. The subscription price for the manuscript copies is $7 per month. They are issued daily. The price obtained is really a perquisite of the copying office. Thousands of persons are employed throughout the provinces in making copies, in whole or part, of the contents of this organ. The printers of the *Gazette* obtain their copy from the office, and publish the same always two days after its publication in the manuscript form. Officially, nobody is supposed to know how the printer get his matter, yet, at the same time, its publication is accepted as an official promulgation wherever received. Copies of the *Gazette* are made, by permission of the proper official, by printers in the large cities of different provinces. The *Gazette* office, as well as the provincial printing offices, occasionally issue bulletin slips containing some news regarding the rebellion, or similar matter, which is always bought with avidity by the people. The subscription price to the Pekin *Gazette* is about a half dollar in silver per month. The *Official Gazette* has become a potent and useful auxiliary of the Imperial Government, and every effort is made to increase its influence. An examination of its pages for any stated period will curiously illustrate the methods by which the Manchoo dynasty, as well as the Chinese administrative system, such as it is, has been able to maintain itself so long. It is a so-called paternal autocracy, tempered by criticism of its abuses. The traditions of the people authorize and demand this, and the safety of the dynasty compels its attention. WENDELL PHILLIPS will find his plainest words outdone by the censures and complaints which are continually sent to Pekin against the provincial and other local authorities. These are inserted in the *Gazette* and sent over the Empire, to be met and confuted or proved, as the case may be. The actions of the Imperial dynasty, or the reigning member thereof, with his counselors, by no means escape this censorious and critical spirit. It is a powerful manifestation of public opinion which the administration cannot ignore. These criticisms, as a rule, come from some member of the literary class, *i. e.*, of those who, having passed the necessary examinations, have not thereafter availed themselves of the right thus given to enter on an administrative career, but who, living as private citizens, have, by virtue of their recognized abilities, acquired the personal character which justifies them in the voluntary exercise of the censor's functions."

A very interesting article is contributed by Mr. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT on the "Attempt at Strasbourg, as described by LOUIS NAPOLEON in a Letter to his Mother." "Democratic Duties," by Mr. EUGENE BENSON, is a protest against the theories sung or shouted by Mr. WALT WHITMAN. Mr. J. EDWARDS CLARKE gives an interesting account of his trip "by rail to the Rocky Mountains." M. ROCHEFORT's satirical attacks in the *Lanterne* against the French Emperor give Miss VIRGINIA VAUGH the opportunity to contrast his character with that of another famous Parisian editor, M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN. In "Drift Wood," PHILIP QUILIBET discourses in a pleasant vein on various topics of the day. The "Nebulæ" paragraphs are fresh and lively as usual.

—*Putnam's Magazine* opens with an article by Dr. GEO. BEARD, on a very important but very disagreeable subject, "Who of us is insane?" containing statements that have a tendency to make many persons feel uneasy about themselves or their neighbors. It concludes with this assuring paragraph:

"Admitting all that has been claimed in this essay, it is evident that our asylums contain but a very small minority of those who are affected with disease of the brain. The insane are all about us, on every hand, and fulfill with success the various relations of life. We find them at the bar, in the pulpit, in legislative halls, and on the throne; among our laborers, our artisans, our husbandmen, our merchants, and especially among our poets, scholars and men of letters. To isolate these unfortunates from society, in the confinement of an asylum, would, in the great majority of cases, be unjustifiable, and especially so since recent experiments have clearly shown that lunatics of all kinds may be successfully treated in the quiet of country homes. But if it were thoroughly understood and appreciated by the profession and the laity, that the milder and subtle phases of insanity are thus frequent among us, there would be far greater charity for the meannesses and crimes to which they give origin, and much might be done to modify or prevent their evil consequences to individuals and to society."

Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN gives an interesting account of LORENZO DAPONTE, an Italian scholar who, thirty years ago, was well known in this City. The serial story "Too True" is brought to a conclusion. Mr. SQUIER contributes a paper on the "Unexplored Regions of Central America," from which we take the following account of the mysterious

LAKE ITZA:

The mystery heretofore attaching to Lake Itza and the secluded district around it may now be regarded as cleared up. The same may also be said of the scarcely less interesting and hitherto almost equally unknown district of Vera Paz, the ancient Tiera de Guerra, where the Bishop Las Casas first carried the symbol of the Christian faith. In reaching this district from Peten, M. MORELET was obliged to travel on foot for fourteen days, through a dense wilderness, intersected by deep rivers and high mountains. On the table-lands which he traversed in this weary journey, he found vast forests of pines, among which the mists condensed at night with all the chill of a northern November. Elsewhere he worked his way among tropical jungles of broad-leaved plants and interlacing vines, in whose dark recesses, hot with the poisonous breath of the malaria, lurk pestilent fevers, and the various forms of death which have hitherto closed the country to adventure and exploration. Midway he came upon a strange and sinister region, bristling with disrupted rocks, and yawning with irregular fissures, half filled with water—a desert without beast or bird, or other form of life, to relieve its dreary solitude. It is strewn with shells, and the rocks bear evidences that it is frequently overflowed. Our traveler's guides hurried him rapidly over this ominous region, which they called the 'Valley of Death.' During the dry season it blanches under a blazing sun, but, when the rains come round, the waters well up from the cloven rocks, and spread far and wide over the surrounding country, which is converted into a vast lake, without an outlet, which gradually swelters away under the torrid heats. During this season the few Indians who venture between Peten and Vera Paz have to make long detours to avoid the Lake of Death, or else construct rafts and wearily work themselves across its stagnant waters.

This is followed by the opening chapters of a serial story of Western life, by J. O. CULVER, called the "Founders of Globe City," which promises well. "With the Nuns," by C. E. ROBBINS, is an interesting and instructive account of a visit to certain Roman Catholic nuns in Canada. The article gives the most favorable view of the order, and, perhaps, concedes more than most Protestants will feel disposed to allow. From an able article on the political canvass we make the following extract:

The prejudice against permitting the lately subject race to enjoy equal political rights, must slowly fade with returning material prosperity and the education of the colored race. Before the latter can hope to wholly escape the odium of their past servile condition, they must develop from servants and menials into merchants, farmers, manufacturers, scholars, orators, poets, men of science and statesmen. For the fine arts, music, oratory, painting, &c., they have, in sporadic instances, already developed no small capacity. Rising races and nations have usually attained a higher excellence in the imaginative and sensuous arts during their dawning periods, than in their fuller civilization. But all growth in intellect, morals and religion waits upon the development of industry, wealth and leisure. The temporary effects of emancipation, both in the United States and Russia, have been seriously to diminish the productive powers of both countries. Our first problem now is, to prove that freedom is more productive than slavery. We believe that during the four years of union, security and peace, which will be secured by Gen. GRANT's election, the annual products of the South will reach a value never before attained; that mainly through their export, the balance of trade with Europe and the flow of gold will be turned once more in our favor; that the National debt will be reduced by another fourth, or even by one half; that with the completion of the Pacific Railroad and the opening up of our trade with the populous empires of Eastern Asia, the fact will dawn upon the world that the future centre of the world's industry and commerce lies right here in our midst; and in the light of these facts it will be clearly seen that our recent tremendous and agonizing war, and the after-struggle for equality of political rights, were necessary, not only to the complete eradication of human bondage, but to the development of a system of free government, which may afford at once protection and unity to a hundred States, and liberty, equality and the noblest arena for social progress and political ambition to hundreds of millions of people.

The other articles in this number are: "Anthem of the Universe," by CHAS. A. MUNGER; "Watching the River," by T. W. PARSONS, M.D.; "The Three Work-Days," by J. J. PIATT; "A Day with the Babies," by L. D. NICHOLS; "The Mountain of Knowledge," by C. P. CRANCH; "Commercial Progress in China," by T. W. KNOX; "Two Letters on Woman Suffrage. I.;" "If," by JOHN J. PIATT; "A Day of Surprises," by VIRGINIA VAUGHAN; "Life in the Argentine Republic;" "Monthly Chronicle."

Important Decision—The Commonwealth has a Claim Upon Homesteads for a Debt.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 3, 1868.

D. Howard Smith, Auditor:

SIR: Your communication in regard to "An act to exempt homesteads from sale for debt," approved Feb. 10, 1866, has been received. After a careful examination of the authorities bearing upon the question asked by you, I am of opinion that the act does not apply to executions in favor of the Commonwealth against defaulting Sheriffs and their sureties. In the case of DIVINE vs. HARVIE, (7 Monroe, 442,) it is held by the Court of Appeals that the State is not embraced by an act to operate between individuals, unless such intention is apparent in the act. It has always been held by the same Court that statutes of limitation have no application to the Commonwealth, unless it be included by express terms; and, in every case that has come within my observation the general doctrine is laid down that the State cannot be affected by legislation in regard to contracts, unless it is shown in the act that such was the evident intention of the Legislature. The sixth section of article 12, chapter 83, Revised Statutes, provides that "judgments in the name of the Commonwealth against Sheriffs and other public collectors, their sureties, &c., shall bind the estate, legal and equitable, of all the defendants, from the commencement of suit till satisfied." This enactment plainly indicates that the intention was to place the Commonwealth upon an entirely different footing from private individuals in regard to executions. Respectfully, JOHN RODMAN, Attorney-General.

The Arms for Arkansas Detained in Memphis.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, Oct. 9.

The Arkansas Legislature, at its late session, passed a militia law, as it clearly had a right to do. Gov. CLAYTON, as was his duty, has proceeded to secure arms, and, according to law, make this militia effective. These arms reached this city, on their way to Little Rock. No boat being found willing to take them from Memphis, for fear of injury to its business, they were stored with the well-known storage and commission house of COMER & RICHARDSON, on Howard's-row. The rebel Gen. RUFFIN, in the Board of Aldermen, alive to the imaginary dangers to the "loyal and peaceful citizens of Memphis," offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with Gen. GRANGER upon the destination of the arms. Gen. GRANGER very sensibly responded that he had nothing whatever to do with the arms. The Board of Aldermen have since appointed a committee to request information from the President of the United States in relation to them. Meanwhile the rebel Press teems with the most inflammatory articles in reference to these boxes of muskets.

At a Republican meeting in Cambridge, Ind., Speaker COLFAX, speaking of Gen. GRANT, said: "This is our great leader. Prudent in council, reticent in speech, and temperate in all his habits, as I know myself, it is a shame for those whose sacred duty it is to inculcate truth and holiness to stand up in the sacred desk, as I am informed a certain man has done lately, and utter this foul slander that GRANT is intemperate. I tell you I have known him for years, and a baser slander than that uttered in this town of Cambridge never came from the lips of man. I have sat at his table, and he has sat at mine, and I know of my own knowledge that the story is false. GRANT is a temperate man; I have it from his own lips, and he never lied."

THE ELECTIONS.

The Republican Victory in the Keystone State Complete.

Gov. Baker Undoubtedly Elected in Indiana.

Vorhees Probably Elected, but Through Fraudulent Voting.

Ohio Republican by About 17,000 Majority.

How the Defeat of Mr. Ashley is Regarded in His District.

Cheering News for Republicans from Nebraska.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Better News from Philadelphia—The Republicans Lose Only the Mayor and District-Attorney—The Democratic Majority Already Reduced 1,100.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The official vote of this city will be counted to-morrow. Leading Republicans, and, indeed, the mass of the party, are confident that they will show that the Republicans have carried the city, except for Mayor and District-Attorney, as it is well known that the returns received on election night were grossly erroneous. Already the Democratic majority has been reduced eleven hundred from the figures then given out. It is believed that nearly every precinct in the Fourth Ward polled more votes than are on its list of taxables; in which case the whole precinct vote will be thrown out by the courts. One precinct gives a larger Democratic majority than there are taxables residing in it.

Additional Returns from Districts and Counties.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Every township has been heard from in the Twenty-first Congressional District. Fayette gives 1,490, Westmoreland 890 for FOSTER. Indiana County gives 2,409 for COVODE, showing his majority to be twenty-nine. COVODE's friends allege that over 300 fraudulent votes were cast against him.

COVODE AND CAKE'S MAJORITY.—Another dispatch from Indiana county makes COVODE's majority in the district thirty-five. Lebanon county gives CAKE for Congress 1,475, and says that his election is sure by 325 majority.

CLINTON COUNTY gives L. A. MACKEY, Democratic candidate for Congress 1,250 majority for Congress and about 800 Democratic majority for the State ticket.

The Vote of the State According to the Latest Returns.

The majorities in the several counties of Pennsylvania, so far as they can be given or estimated from the returns received, are as follows:

Counties.	Majorities. 1868. Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Judge Sup. Court. 1867. Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.
Adams	....	343	2,437	2,629
Allegheny	9,100	....	16,233	9,994
Armstrong	600	....	3,235	2,934
Beaver	900	....	2,818	2,278
Bedford	....	334	5,305	2,644
Berks	....	6,700	6,117	11,912
Blair	650	....	3,113	2,590
Bradford	3,800	....	5,846	2,638
Bucks	....	750	6,224	6,910
Butler	500	....	2,939	2,662
Cambria	....	700	2,068	3,020
Cameron	100	....	358	300
Carbon	....	660	1,687	2,124
Centre	....	500	2,790	3,473
Chester	2,150	....	7,751	5,853
Clarion	....	1,000	1,410	2,603
Clearfield	....	1,100	1,477	2,740
Clinton	....	800	1,602	2,228
Columbia	....	1,800	1,696	3,453
Crawford	1,750	....	5,400	4,018
Cumberland	....	620	3,461	4,281
Dauphin	1,600	....	5,247	3,847
Delaware	3,311	....	3,207	2,148
Elk	....	500	286	751
Erie	3,300	....	5,504	3,426
Fayette	....	900	3,184	3,859
Forest	....	50	289	311
Franklin	....	250	3,773	3,962
Fulton	....	350	709	1,018
Greene	....	1,500	1,343	2,758
Huntingdon	975	....	3,009	2,258
Indiana	2,500	....	3,608	1,867
Jefferson	100	....	1,866	1,861
Juniata	....	300	1,368	1,665
Lancaster	6,850	....	12,799	7,475
Lawrence	2,000	....	2,833	1,281
Lebanon	1,500	....	3,625	2,501
Lehigh	....	1,550	3,514	5,141
Luzerne	....	3,500	7,985	10,404
Lycoming	....	300	3,604	4,357
McKean	200	....	705	545
Mercer	650	....	3,935	3,414
Mifflin	20	....	1,565	1,769
Monroe	....	2,000	543	2,359
Montgomery	....	1,000	6,586	7,683
Montour	....	450	1,006	1,383
Northampton	....	3,250	3,027	5,979
Northumberland	....	400	3,023	3,469
Perry	60	....	2,427	2,292
Philadelphia	....	950	49,587	52,075
Pike	....	700	235	901
Potter	800	....	1,134	481
Schuylkill	....	1,500	7,256	8,380
Snyder	500	....	1,630	1,199
Somerset	1,337	....	2,756	1,541
Sullivan	....	350	421	683
Susquehanna	1,500	....	3,947	2,690
Tioga	3,427	....	4,090	1,425
Union	719	....	1,675	1,200
Venango	600	....	3,040	2,610
Warren	1,200	....	2,131	1,459
Washington	50	....	4,618	4,513
Wayne	....	700	2,320	2,586
Westmoreland	....	1,300	4,212	5,645
Wyoming	....	150	1,357	1,474
York	....	3,100	4,848	7,671
Totals	50,749	40,357	266,824	267,746
				266,824
Maj. for Hartranft	10,392	Sharswood's maj.		922

The Legislature.

The State Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator in place of Mr. BUCKALEW, will stand as follows:

	1869. Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.	1868. Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	19	62	81	19	54	73
Democrats	14	38	52	14	46	60
Rep. majority	5	24	29	5	8	13

Address of the Republican State Central Committee.

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1868.

Republicans of Pennsylvania:

Yesterday you achieved a triumph at the polls scarcely less important in its results than the victory of arms on the field of Gettysburg. The integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of the Republic were secured by the one, its permanent peace and future glory are insured by the other.

Your verdict thus pronounced will be recorded by the American people in November next in a most emphatic condemnation of the party false to the country in the hour of its peril, false to liberty and the rights of man. Every lover of peace and good order congratulates you on your achievements in stripping such an organization of all power to inflict future injury on the country. Henceforth it must sink under the same obloquy that rests upon the Tories of the Revolution and the Federalists of the war of 1812. Intrusted with power, it wielded it for the dismemberment of the Republic. Confided in by its devotees as the guardian of liberty, it exerted all its energies for the perpetuity of human bondage. Professing reverence for free speech and freedom of the press, it silenced both with bowie-knife and revolver wherever it had supreme control. Assuming to be the guardian of the rights of man, it became the champion of human bondage and stood sentinel with baying blood-hounds to seize and return the fleeing fugitive, and at last, dissatisfied with the result of a fair election, it raised its hand against the life of the Republic, and, Samson-like, would have buried itself in the ruins of the grandest temple of liberty ever reared by human hands.

It is befitting that a party scarred by such a record should die at the hands of the people whose sense of justice it has outraged, and whose dearest rights it has trampled in the dust.

Republicans of the Keystone! Your brethren throughout the Union have watched the struggle through which you have just passed with intense interest, and its result gladdens every patriot heart. Let not your victory dampen your ardor or relax your energy, but march on with closed ranks and solid columns to complete your victory in November.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Chairman State Republican Committee.

The General Result.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of last evening says:

"As we go to press, the latest reports received indicate that the Republican majority in the State is about 10,400; but we hope, with good reason, to present a better showing even than this, when the official returns are all received.

There is even a reasonable hope that we have carried the city also, despite LYLE's "deputies" and Mr. SHARSWOOD's tipstaves. The majorities in many of the Democratic wards are found to be much less than reported yesterday, on examining the returns made to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, as required by law. To-morrow the Return Judges meet, and the result will be definitely known. At present we can only say that the indications point to the election of Judges HARE and THAYER, and some others of the city ticket."

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday morning sums up the results thus:

"We are without official returns from the counties of the State, but we have carefully-reported majorities, often from both parties, from every county, and we make the Republican majority 10,892. It is barely possible that it may be reduced down to 10,000, but it cannot go 1,000 below that figure, and is more likely to swell up to 11,000. We have allowed all that is claimed by the Democrats in their strongholds from which full returns have not been received, and from all the heavy Republican counties we have complete reports; so that we cannot be in error in our estimate of the measure of our victory.

Considering that the vote is some 17,000 larger in this city than ever was cast before, it is not difficult to calculate how completely the apparent triumph of the Democrats was procured by fraud. Not less than 10,000 fraudulent votes were cast for that party in this city alone on Tuesday last; and in Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Lehigh, Wayne, Monroe and Clearfield, not less than 5,000 more were cast against us. False naturalization papers were flooded through the mining counties, and they defied the vigilance of our friends, because in most cases the channels of justice were practically closed against redress for this monstrous wrong practiced upon the honest voters of the State.

But fraud has done its worst, and in vain. Wherever the people could give expression to their convictions through the ballot-box, there the triumph of the right was more decisive than ever before, and the wrong-doers in our midst must recoil in fear and trembling from their own iniquity. Their frauds here will be subjected to the strictest scrutiny, and their officers, fraudulently chosen, will be displaced, and, as repetition would be useless in November, because unavailable either in State or nation, Philadelphia will give from 5,000 to 10,000 for GRANT, and Pennsylvania will give not less than 25,000 majority in favor of enduring peace and impartial justice."

INDIANA.

The Republicans Lose no Congressmen and Gain a United States Senator—Voorhees Majority Fraudulent—Illegal Voting Throughout the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 15.

I telegraphed you on Tuesday night that the indications gave us the State by 8,000, not 18,000. Kentucky and Ireland have cut our majority down to a close vote. Both parties claim the State, but in all probability HENDRICKS will be defeated by from 500 to 1,500. The official returns may be required to show the result, and may change it. From present indications, importations from Kentucky have carried the three districts bordering on that State—the First, Second and Third. JULIAN's District is close, and VOORHEES' small majority in the Sixth will be proved fraudulent. Thus we lose no Congressmen and gain a United States Senator in place of HENDRICKS. The official returns are declared throughout the State to-day, but may not reach here for several days. Under the circumstances, we have done well. The Legislature is beyond doubt Republican by a majority, on joint ballot, of between 20 and 30.

Official Returns Favorable to the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 15—Evening.

Official returns are coming in, nearly all favorable to the Republicans. Leading Republicans figure up quite 2,000 majority for the State ticket. It may, however, fall below 1,000. VOORHEES' majority is less than 100. Complete official returns may yet defeat him. His majority is the result of flagrant violations of the Registry law. JULIAN, for Congress, runs hundreds behind the State ticket, and will succeed only by a small majority. Republicans are sanguine and becoming more and more jubilant.

The Election of Gen. Baker Certain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

A dispatch from a reliable source at Indianapolis, received here to-night, says that nearly complete returns from every county in the State positively elect Gen. BAKER (Republican) Governor, by not less than 1,700 majority.

What the Democrats Claim.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The *Times* has a dispatch from J. J. BINGHAM, Secretary of the Indiana Democratic State Central Committee, as follows: The election is undoubtedly close, but we have little doubt that we have elected HENDRICKS.

The Radicals claim the State, but I have every reason to believe that the State is safe. Large Democratic gains in many counties are reported. NIBLACK in the First, KERR in the Second, HOLMAN in the Third, and VOORHEES in the Sixth District are positively elected. This is a gain of one over last previous advices, and figures insure the State by about 1,800 majority.

Julian's Election in Doubt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 15.

Official returns received to-day show small Republican gains on the reported majorities, both parties still claiming the ticket. The indications are that the Republican majority will be 1,500. Official returns from the Fourth Congressional District place the election of JULIAN (Rep.) to Congress in doubt. His majority is much less than the State ticket.

The Latest—Gov. Baker and Congressman Julian Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 15.

Returns from thirty-seven counties, (official,) and all the other counties but one, unofficially reported, give BAKER, (Rep.,) for Governor, 829 majority. The county yet to hear from gave a Republican majority, in 1866, of 895.

The latest reports as to Congressmen elect JULIAN (Rep) in the Fourth District by 129 majority, while VOORHEES, (Dem.,) in the Sixth District, has less than 100 majority.

The Republicans have a joint ballot in the Legislature of 30 to 35.

OHIO.

Republican Majority from 16,000 to 17,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Returns so far show from 16,000 to 17,000 Republican majority in Ohio.

The Defeat of Mr. Ashley—How it is Regarded in his District.

From the Toledo Blade, Oct. 14.

We were not among those who urged Mr. ASHLEY to appear as our candidate in this contest. While careful to allow no allusions to Mr. ASHLEY, calculated to injure his prospects in case of his nomination, we candidly stated our fears of his availability in view of an unsparing opposition to which he has always been subjected. It is not for us now to enlarge on this delicate question, but we were called to contemplate this opposition as a stubborn fact, and it has proved to be more obstinate than we then feared. Mr. ASHLEY had many enthusiastic friends and admirers, whose personal and political attachments made them blind to the peril of the hour, and he was made the choice of the party. Those friends have worked hard for him, and many others, laying aside all previous objections, also worked earnestly to secure his election, and now with them sincerely mourn the disaster which has succeeded. We do not blame Mr. ASHLEY for his honorable aspiration to retain the high place in which he has so faithfully served the cause of loyalty and republicanism, nor can we blame his ardent friends for their zeal in his behalf. We admire constancy in friends, and of his friends Mr. ASHLEY will be proud even in the hour of his defeat.

We have been outspoken and earnest in opposing those Republicans who have seen fit to withhold their support from Mr. ASHLEY, when he became the candidate of the party. We believe their course to be an error. We hope our anticipations of evil arising from that error may never be realized. But from the same considerations of duty to the party and to the country which led us to implore them not to carry their opposition to Mr. ASHLEY to the polls, we would here end all warfare upon them, and urge all to unity and coöperation in the cause of GRANT, COLFAX and freedom. Our doors must remain open for all who choose to come. We may not hedge the way by hard or humiliating conditions. We must simply turn our backs upon the past, and go forward to the work and duty of the future, laying burdens of hindrance upon none, and encouraging every friend of our common country to unite with us in saving it from misrule and ruin.

The defeat of Mr. ASHLEY may not be claimed as a Democratic victory. The majority for GRANT and COLFAX will be large in this district. Nor is this defeat any sign of defection in the party itself. It is no triumph of conservatism. It is no protest against any part of our principles or policy. Let us, therefore, bury all divisions, and go forward at once to the work and duty of the future.

From the Toledo Commercial, Oct. 14.

Those who have read the *Commercial* since under its present management need not be told that its editor does not regard Mr. ASHLEY as a suitable man to represent a district in Congress. His reasons for this view need not here be detailed; suffice it to say that they are such as to control his matured judgment, and which he feels that he has no right to ignore, however agreeable or desirable on many accounts such a course might be. Sincerely believing, as for several years he has done, that the country, the district and the party would be better off with some one of Mr. ASHLEY's one hundred and fifty thousand constituents in his place, we have not felt at liberty to contribute to the perpetuation and increase of the evil. This consideration, and not personal feelings, as some have unjustly charged, has actuated our course. There is not, nor has there been, anything in our personal relations with that gentleman that should for one moment stand in the way of our support of him in any manner warranted by our sense of public duty.

We are, on general principles, in favor of a "free Press," which we understand to mean a Press open to the free discussion of all questions pertaining to public interests, among which we class the fitness of candidates for public office; and we have too much faith in the intelligence of our readers and the merits of the Republican Party, to believe that either will be injured by a free examination of the acts of that party. We do not accept the policy of the silly bird, which thinks all is made safe when it gets its head under a leaf. Free government cannot rest on any such basis, nor can a political party in a free country. Truth needs no cloak or muzzle, but fares best in an open field. When a party gets into a condition that forbids the light and requires darkness, the sooner it gives place to another, the better. We deny that such is the condition of the Republican Party, and whoever says it is, does it gross wrong.

A Few Specimen County Returns—The Vote in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 15.

There is no reason to doubt that Ohio has gone Republican by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The returns are too scattering as yet to come to any definite conclusion as to the amount of the majority. Last year the majority for Gov. HAYES was but 2,983. The incomplete returns of the counties heard from, however, show a falling off of the Democratic majorities of 1867. As a sample of the way it is going we give the majorities as reported from a few counties, and the losses and gains as compared with the vote of last year.

	Dem.	Rep.	Loss.	Gain.
Ashland	400	....	50	....
Stark	....	20	....	350
Franklin	3,300	....	50	....
Erie	....	776	....	283
Shelby	875	....	1,053	....
Auglaize	1,500	....	150	....
Guernsey	....	600	....	103
Mahoning	....	111	560	....
Madison	....	19	....	37

The State is good for GRANT and COLFAX by from 20,000 to 25,000.

The general result of the election in Hamilton County, is the success of the whole Republican county ticket, and the defeat of both our present members of Congress. JOB STEVENSON's majority over CARY is about 600. STRADER's majority over EGGLESTON is about 200. The Democrats generally voted for CARY, but he was not able to secure the support of a large number of workingmen. EGGLESTON owes his defeat to Republican votes.

The Republican county ticket will have near 2,000 majority and we have no doubt GRANT will carry the county by 4,000 or 5,000.

NEBRASKA.

The Victory Complete—Republican Gains in Twelve of the Most Populous Counties.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The *Democrat* has a special dispatch from Omaha, as follows: "The returns from twelve of the most populous counties show a Republican gain of over 800, while the Democrats have gained only about forty. The entire Republican majority in three counties is about 1,500. Twenty-four interior counties are yet to be heard from, which will, no doubt, make the Republican majority in the State from 2,000 to 2,500. The Republicans have elected twelve State Senators and thirty-five members of the Assembly. The Democrats have elected one State Senator and four Assemblymen."

WYOMING.

Republican Delegate Elected to Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 15.

A Cheyenne dispatch says: "Returns from Laramie City and other stations west secure the election of SPINK, (Republican) Delegate to Congress, over BURLEIGH, TOD and TOOHEY, by several hundred.

THE VICTORY.

More Rejoicings by the Republicans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Oct. 15.

There is great rejoicing throughout this State and the Territories on the Pacific coast, among the Republicans, on the results of the elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. Enthusiastic meetings have been held in all the cities and villages.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Oct. 15.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of Republicans was held last night at the new Assembly Rooms in this city, congratulatory of the recent Republican successes. Speeches were made by Gen. ADAM E. KING and others.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Republicans of Augusta and Hallowell held a grand demonstration to-night, notwithstanding the stormy weather, over the news from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. The Tanners were out in full force, and many buildings were illuminated. Speeches were made by Senator MORRILL, Ex-Gov. CONY and others.

ROME, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Republicans to-night rejoiced over the recent victories with a salute of one hundred guns, bonfires, illuminations and a torchlight procession of the Boys in Blue. Gen. BARNUM, of Syracuse, and others made speeches.

Letter from Cardinal Barnabo to Archbishop Kenrick.

From the Chicago Journal, Oct. 12.

The following letter from Cardinal BARNABO to Archbishop KENRICK virtually settles the difficulties that have recently sprung up between Bishop DUGGAN, of this city, and several of the Catholic clergy. It would appear from this letter that the highest Catholic authorities in Rome are disposed to sustain the Bishop. The following is the letter:

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND LORD: The letter of your Grace of the 10th ultimo (10th of August) has arrived, by which I have learned the result of your inquiries as to the accusations brought against the government of the diocese of Chicago, and the manner of acting of its chief pastor. It is pleasing to hear that most of those accusations are contrary to truth; a statement which has of late been made to me by persons far above all suspicion. Such being the state of things, which is a cause of joy to me, I, however, deem it opportune to state that, if metropolitans were to show themselves a little more ready in accepting and paying attention to the complaints which sometimes some may occasionally make against their own Bishop, they would perhaps not so readily have recourse to this sacred congregation; which complaints, sometimes in reference to the quality of those who apply, and out of the solicitude it has for the Churches, it is compelled to receive.

Moreover, you will please not forget to mention to the Bishop of Chicago, that the sacred congregation rejoices in the fact that the accusations brought against him have been found to be false, and that its good will toward him has not in the least been diminished. This is what I have to communicate to your Grace.

I pray God to preserve you long, and have you in His holy keeping.

At Rome, from the sacred con. de P. F. 9th of September, 1868. D. CARDINAL BARNABO.
To PETER RICHARD KENRICK, Archbishop of St. Louis.

Small Favors Gratefully Received by the Albany Democrats.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 14.

When the news was received last night that the Democrats had carried Philadelphia by two thousand majority, electing a Mayor for the first time in many years, and that SCHENCK and ASHLEY and other odious Radical Congressmen had been defeated, and that the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana were in doubt, the Democracy of Albany brought out their cannon, and fired a national salute over the result. Hearty cheers went up for the glorious Democracy of Pennsylvania and Indiana and Ohio. Democrats were not content with the dispatches that gave a doubtful import to the returns. They felt that in such a splendid fight that Pennsylvania and Indiana were Democratic, and the returns to come may yet realize their expectations.

WADE HAMPTON, EX-GOV. B. F. PERRY and others spoke at a Democratic meeting in Columbia, S. C., on Thursday, 8th inst. The *Phœnix* of that place says: "The Ex-Governor was very happy in his remarks, and was frequently applauded. He denounced carpet-baggers and scalawags in unmeasured terms, asserting that the latter were worse, in his opinion, than Judas Iscariot; but that if they would follow his example—hang themselves—he might feel disposed to forgive them."

TELEGRAMS.

The Administrative Centres of Spain Support a Monarchy.

Religious Orders Universally Denounced.

The London Press on Our October Elections.

Progress of the Paraguayan War—The Allies Victorious.

SPAIN.

All the Administrative Centres Adhere to Monarchical Principles—Religious Orders Denounced—Removal of Bishops.

MADRID, Thursday, Oct 15.

Forty-eight cities, being all the administrative centres, adhere to the Junta and monarchical principles. Seven cities denounce the clergy, and all denounce religious orders. The Junta has removed the Bishops of Huesca and Urgel, who are accused of having aided the recent Carlist demonstrations. The meeting of the Cortes has been fixed for Dec. 15, so that representatives from Cuba and Porto Rico may appear.

The Catalonians have petitioned against the reduction of the Customs' tariff.

The army will be exempt from the new tax about to be levied.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Press on Our October Elections in Pennsylvania, &c.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Telegrams from the New-York Associated Press, announcing the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, were duly received, and are commented on by the London journals. The *Daily News* (Radical) says:

"If the Democratic Party had only remained passive, Republican blunders would have given them power, but the Democrats have an equal, if not greater, aptitude for error."

The *Morning Post* (Conservative) says:

"The result of these elections has decided the Presidential contest, and the slight interest wherewith the Democrats sought to surround it is gone."

The *Standard* (Conservative) comments on the small majorities claimed by the Republicans, and thinks that the Democrats may have carried some of the States. The writer says: "If the Democrats *are* beaten, their friends here could wish that they had been guided by safer counsels."

The *Telegraph*, (Liberal,) while approving the result, sees in it the ruin of the Republican Party, in which there are so many wide differences on financial questions.

Mr. Gladstone on Fenianism.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Mr. GLADSTONE made a speech yesterday at Liverpool. He examined the questions of Fenianism and the discontent in Ireland, and assigned the causes therefor. He spoke earnestly of the need of reform, and quoted and dwelt on the words of D'ARCY MCGEE, a Conservative, on those causes, as "a voice of the dead from over the ocean."

John Bright in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Hon. JOHN BRIGHT has been tendered the freedom of the city.

The Atlantic Cable Tariffs.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Joint Committee of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph Companies have decided to abolish, from and after Nov. 1, 1868, the system of counting letters in estimating tariffs, and to count only by words.

FRANCE.

Reported Reduction of the Army.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

It is reported to-day that the French Government has furloughed thirty thousand men from the army and navy.

GERMANY.

Riot in Dresden.

DRESDEN, Thursday, Oct. 15.

A tumult was created in this city by the *commissionaires* yesterday. The police arrested a number of the rioters, but they were rescued by the mob. The troops were then called out, and the rioters were dispersed.

DENMARK.

Reply of the Rigsdag to the King's Speech.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Rigsdag, in reply to the King's opening speech, regret the failure of the negotiations with Prussia, in the matter of Schleswig Holstein; rejoice in the unity of feeling between the King and the people; hope for a continuation of friendly relations with Prussia, and that the international differences may be easily settled.

BELGIUM.

Large Fire at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Oct. 15.

A great fire occurred to-day in the petroleum works of VENDBOIS & Co., in this city. The building, two thousand barrels of petroleum, and many millions of gallons of naptha, were burned. The loss is very heavy.

ITALY.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

European Powers Troubled about His Movements.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 15—Evening.

The *Epoque* thinks it likely that some of the great Powers of Europe will soon ask the United States Government the cause of Admiral FARRAGUT's movements in Europe.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Paraguayan War—The Allies in Possession of the Capital—Flight of President Lopez.

LISBON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings important intelligence from the seat of war on the Paraguay. The Paraguayan position at the mouth of the Tebicuary River had been taken by the Allies. President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, had gone to Villa Rica, a town in the interior, unattended, abandoning the capital to the Allies. Two foreign corvettes were about to ascend the river to Asuncion.

The Reward for the Rescue of Sun Tajin from Drowning.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Several weeks since SUN TAJIN, one of the Chinese Embassy, when on a visit to this city, fell into Niagara River at Tonawanda, and was rescued from drowning by a sailor named BOYCE, who sailed immediately after to the Upper Lakes. A sealed letter was deposited a day or two afterward with E. B. HAYARD, Esq., of this city, said to contain a reward for BOYCE. Since then BOYCE has been advertised for, the holder of the letter expecting it contained a handsome acknowledgment. To-day BOYCE turned up at the Board of Trade rooms, and in the presence of a large crowd the letter was produced, seal broken and the contents found to be a $10 greenback and a few words of thanks from SUN TAJIN. Mr. HAYARD and others will make up a purse for BOYCE.

MEXICO.

The Distress in Yucatan—Free Importation of Breadstuffs Allowed for a Short Period.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The following has just been received and translated at the Department of State:

FRANCISCO H. Y. HERNANDEZ, the Constitutional Governor of the free and sovereign State of Vera Cruz, slave to its inhabitants: Know ye, that through the Departments of State and Treasury and Public Credit, the following decree has been communicated to me:

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to their Inhabitants.

KNOW YE: That taking into consideration the necessity which exists in the State of Yucatan, to be supplied with Indian corn, because of the scarcity of this grain, the price of which has risen so much that it would not be possible for the poorer classes of said State to obtain it, and in virtue of the authority granted to me by article nine of the Custom-house ordinance, I have thought proper to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—The importation of foreign maize free of all duty is permitted in the port of Sisal, for consumption in the State of Yucatan, during the period of three months.

ART. 2.—The importation, free of duty, of three barrels of wheat flour of the weight of 198 pounds each, is also granted for every 10,000 pounds of madsze which may be imported.

ART. 3. During the term of four months after the expiration of the concession contained in this decree, the introduction into any other State of maize and flour coming from Yucatan, shall not be permitted, but considering them as foreign articles. They shall in such case be subject to pay the duty imposed on such by the circular of the 21st of January, of this present year.

Therefore I order this to be printed, published and circulated, that it may be duly complied with.

PALACE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, IN MEXICO, the 15th of September, 1868.
BENITO JUAREZ.

To the Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit, MATIAS ROMERO.

And I inclose it to you for your information and proper execution.

Independence and liberty. ROMERO.
MEXICO, Sept. 15, 1868.

Therefore I order the publication and circulation through the State that it may be fulfilled.

FRANCISCO H. Y. HERNANDEZ.
CARLOS DE GAYNE, Secretary.
VERA CRUZ, Sept. 26, 1868.

VIRGINIA.

The Commercial Convention at Norfolk—Enthusiasm Over the Steamship Enterprise—Subscriptions from Various Southern Cities.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Opera House was crowded this morning by the delegates to the Commercial Convention, and a large audience of citizens. Gen. MAHONE presided, and intense excitement was manifested.

The Business Committee submitted a report, which stated that the recommendation, respecting the Bristol Convention, held July 16, 1868, in regard to direct ocean communication between Europe and Norfolk, and the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, had been considered, and the recommendation adopted by the present Convention, proposing a subscription of $300,000, to be immediately made, to incorporate the International Commercial Company of the City of Norfolk, under the act of the General Assembly of Virginia. The Committee's report expresses pleasure at the interest manifested by the various Western and Northwestern States in a water line of communication between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Ohio, Kanawha and James Rivers; and in view of its importance the Convention looked hopefully forward to its speedy completion as a great improvement of national importance.

Various delegations from the different States represented, supported the report of the Business Committee, including Col. WILLIAM LAMB, of Fort Fisher celebrity, who said it was a brave Federal General who destroyed his first efforts at a direct trade in which thirty vessels had been engaged, between the Cape Fear River and Europe, by the capture of Fort Fisher, although BUTLER failed in his attempt to blow out the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean by a powder ship. [Great applause.] The report was adopted and $105,000 were subscribed—Norfolk, $50,000; Nashville, $25,000; Petersburg, $20,000, &c.

The tobacco planters, attending the Convention, held a mass meeting to-night to take into consideration the propriety of subscribing $100,000 to the enterprise.

A grand firemen's procession took place to-day. A ball was given to-night, at Portsmouth, in honor of the delegation.

THE TURF.

The October Meeting of the Narragansett Park Association.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The order of exercises announced for to-day at Narragansett Park, were carried out with the exception of the race for horses that have never trotted better than 2:40, for a purse of $750, which was crowded out on account of the races which were postponed yesterday, occupying so much of to-day. The weather was very unfavorable—a cold, drizzling rain prevailing at intervals—but the attendance was larger than on either of the previous days. Had the weather proved fine, there is no doubt that from 15,000 to 20,000 people would have been present. The track was in good condition, notwithstanding the rain, and the racing was very spirited. Much money changed hands on *Lucy* and *Lady Thorn*.

The second and third races on yesterday's programme, which were postponed last night, were trotted this morning. In the second race, in which *Myron Perry* and *Hotspur* were the only remaining contestants, and who won two heats each yesterday, the decisive heat was won by the former in 2:25¼.

In the third race, of which four heats were trotted yesterday, and out of which *Duchess* had one and *Taylor* one, the fifth heat was won by *William H. Taylor* in 2:29¼. *Duchess* was second. *Western New-York, Columbus Navigator, Jack Lewis* and *America* were ruled out for not having won one heat in five. The sixth heat and the race was won by *William H. Taylor* in 2:33.

The first race on to-day's programme was for all horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $300 to first, and $100 to second, and was won by *Climax*. The following is the score:

Climax, owned by J. E. Stewart, of Boston, Mass	1	2	1	2	1
Kate, owned by O. L. Marshall, of Providence, R. I	2	1	2	1	2
Starlight, owned by S. Rogers, of North Bridgewater, Mass	3	3	3	3	3
Bep, owned by S. J. Jackson, Flushing, L. I	dist.				

Time—2:34½, 2:31¾, 2:33½, 2:34½, 2:37.

The grand race of the meeting, for all horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, $1,650 to first, $600 to second, and $250 to third, was won by *Lady Thorne*. The following is the summary:

Lady Thorne, owned by D. Pifer, of Long Island, N. Y	2	2	1	1	1
Lucy, owned by B. Doble, of Long Island, N. Y	1	1	2	2	2
George Wilkes, owned by W. L. Simmons, of New-York City	3	3	5	3	3
Rhode Island, owned by D. Mace, of New-York City	4	4	4	4	4
George Palmer, owned by C. Champlin, of New-York City	5	5	3	5	5

Time—2:21¾, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:24½, 2:26.

The racing will be continued to-morrow, and if the weather is not absolutely unfit, the racing here will be concluded for the season.

Ovation to Gen. Kilpatrick in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct 15.

The Republicans of this city gave an ovation to Gen. KILPATRICK this evening at Faneuil Hall, which was densely crowded. The General was introduced to the assemblage by E. W. KINSLEY, President of the Grant and Colfax Club of the Eleventh Ward, and was greeted with loud cheers. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half upon the issues of the day, and was followed by Hon. R. H. DANA, Jr., in a strong Republican speech. At the conclusion of Gen. KILPATRICK's address, he was received at the doors of the hall by a large procession of "Boys in Blue" bearing torches, and was escorted to the St. James Hotel, outside of which a large multitude was assembled. In response to the serenade he came to the balcony and addressed his comrades in arms in a stirring manner. He goes to Connecticut to-morrow to stump that State.

From San Francisco—Mutiny of Coolies on Shipboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The *Mameluk* reports that a bark, name unknown, had left Calao with sixty Coolies, $20,000, the owner and servant aboard. The first day out the Coolies mutinied and killed all hands except the owner and servant; divided the money and told the owner to navigate the ship to China, which he was unable to do. The vessel sailed North and passed the Kurile Islands in May; got into the ice and drifted into the Ochotsk Sea, where the owner escaped on board a whale ship. The last seen of the bark, she was making her way Southwest.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of this State are now holding a session in this city.

PAREPA-ROSA started overland for New-York to-day.

The Grand Republican Demonstration in Buffalo—An Immense Gathering and Great Display.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The grand Republican demonstration which was announced some two weeks since, to be held to-day in this city, was large and enthusiastic. The morning trains came crowded with "Boys in Blue" and other visitors from neighboring counties in Western New-York and Pennsylvania. The arrangements for afternoon and evening processions, public speaking, &c., were admirably executed. About 2 o'clock this afternoon the procession was under marching order, and filed through the principal streets. The line consisted of infantry, cavalry, music, and about two and a half miles of wagons, bearing emblems of the different trades associations, &c. The procession was one hour in passing a given point, and numbered 5,000 persons, being about four miles in length. Some of the trade and association emblems were very striking. A handsomely decorated wagon, containing an allegorical representation of the States, accompanied by Weidrich's battery, attracted much attention. There were several engines in working order in the procession. All the manufacturing establishments, under the control of Republicans, were closed in the afternoon and the employes joined the procession. The streets were lined with spectators. Later in the afternoon a large crowd assembled in the new skating rink, which was opened for the first time, and addresses were made by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING and Hon. J. A. GRISWOLD. At night there was a grand torchlight procession, which made a brilliant display, and the rink, which is the largest public hall in America, and will accommodate an audience of 12,000 persons, was brilliantly illuminated, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Messrs. DEPEW, TOD, TOWNSEND and BINGHAM. Dr. FREDERICK SCHUETZ, of New-York, addressed an audience in German at the Opera House. At a late hour the grand display was over, perfect order having been maintained throughout.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Republicans of the Second District have nominated OAKES AMES for reëlection to Congress.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Democrats of the Twenty-eighth District, comprising Monroe and Orleans counties, to-day nominated Hon. JAMES M. CONVILL, of Rochester, for Congress. The Democrats of the Twenty-fifth District nominated Hon. L. B. FAULKNER, of Livingston, for Congress.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District in Convention to-day nominated HENRY H. STEVENS, of Webster, for Congress, and Col. LEVI BARKER, of this city, for Presidential Elector.

Large Republican Mass Meeting in Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 15.

A large Republican mass meeting was held in this city to-day. Over 800 horsemen were in the procession and about 500 carriages. It is estimated that 25,000 people were at the Fair Grounds to hear an address by Hon. J. A. KASSON. A grand torchlight procession takes place to-night, after a speech by Hon. T. G. ALVORD.

John Quincy Adams in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 15.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has accepted an invitation from the Democracy of Charleston to visit this city and address them. He is expected to-morrow night.

Attempt of Reno and Anderson to Break Jail at Windsor, Canada.

WINDSOR, Canada, Thursday, Oct. 15.

RENO and ANDERSON, who are imprisoned here, awaiting the result of a second trial for extradition, endeavored to break jail to-day by getting through the floor, but were frustrated in the further prosecution of their design.

Two attempts were made within an hour to-day to shoot Detective PINKERTON, who is working up the above case, but they fortunately failed.

Annual Session of the Old School Presbyterian Synod of Albany.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Old School Presbyterian Synod of Albany held their annual session here to-day. About eighty ministers and elders were present. Rev. Dr. STRONG, of Syracuse, was chosen Moderator. A resolution in favor of the Union of the Old and New School was adopted unanimously.

The Fatal Shooting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Coroner has commenced an inquest on the brothers BYRNE, who were killed on Tuesday. Two witnesses testified that SAMUEL HOLT, a Sheriff's officer, fired at the deceased, and afterward boasted of having put two of them out of the way. The Coroner's Jury will meet again on Saturday.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Maryland Institute, exhibition, which opened on Tuesday night, is one of the most successful exhibitions for many years. It will continue during one month.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—JOHN PHILLIPS, recently a clerk in the Freedmen's Bureau here, and a few days since discharged, committed suicide this afternoon by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been depressed in spirits by drink.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The Governor appoints Nov. 26 Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—A New-Yorker named JESSIE BRAND, on a visit to a friend in this city, was shot to-night in a street quarrel near "Bill Long's" saloon. The wounded man was taken to a surgeon, by whom the ball was extracted. The shooter is not yet arrested.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 15.—The bodies of five of the men who were burned in the central shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel were recovered to-day, placed in coffins and taken to North Adams.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 15.—The Democrats held a public meeting here to-night. Hon. A. H. HANSELL and others made speeches.

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 15.—Capt. OLIVER MINER, of the tug *Goodnow*, was murdered at Amherstburg, Ontario, on Tuesday night, while on his way to his boat. Three negroes were arrested to-day in this city charged with having committed the deed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—The brick walls of the new building on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets fell to-day. One man, named EDWARD MCSTRANICK, was killed, and seven others were wounded. Two will probably die, and two others lie in a critical condition.

GEN. BLAIR.

A Democratic Review of Blair's Brodhead Letter.

Hon. I. N. MORRIS, of Illinois, for many years a prominent Democrat of that State, and formerly a member of Congress, is now actively supporting Gen. GRANT. He has published a number of letters addressed to Gen. BLAIR during the canvass, and we give extracts from the eighth of the series, in which the Brodhead letter is vigorously handled:

F. P. Blair, Jr.:

SIR: In closing my last communication to you, I stated that I should consider further the doctrine put forth in your Brodhead letter, and sustained by the New-York Convention, that the Executive could disregard a law of Congress and put it at open defiance. I shall now proceed to redeem that pledge. * * * In a previous letter to you I quoted from yours to Mr. BRODHEAD the words "it" (the reconstruction policy of Congress) "can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive." Mark you, Sir, you say "can only" *i. e.*, in no other way, be overthrown than by the authority of the Executive. This is your remedy and the remedy of the New-York Convention. You use the word "overthrown"—not repeal—not unconstitutional, but "overthrow"—always a revolutionary word when applied to the action of Governments. The President is to "overthrow" the laws, you say, and this is the "only" remedy left Mr. SEYMOUR when he comes into power! You tell us plainly here you mean war—revolution. You propose to raise the red flag of rebellion against the lawfully constituted authorities, and yet you ask the people to trust you with power! You complain of others for what you propose to do in a more atrocious manner. The Reconstruction acts, you say, must be treated as "void." The New-York Convention declared them "void." Mr. SEYMOUR says they are "void!" and being "void," he is, if elected, to disregard them. Being in his estimation "void," he is to say with you (I again quote from your Brodhead letter:)

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to elect their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

There is the whole appalling scheme presented in a few words, which, you tell us, disclose the "only" way the Government can be restored. You speak of the acts of Congress being "void"—say they must be "overthrown"—the army "compelled" to undo its usurpations at the South, the carpet-bag Governments "dispersed," and the whites allowed to "organize" their own Governments. You do not say the "carpet-bag Governments shall be discontinued, but you use that other revolutionary word "dispersed." Perhaps you may be sent, at the head of a *posse comitatus*, to disperse them. But, no; if they refuse to voluntarily abdicate their authority, the President is to turn Cromwell, and disperse them. The New-York Convention says he is to do it. Mr. SEYMOUR says he is to do it. You say he is to do it, and these three concurrent authorities settle the point. The act is to be performed in the manner you point out, (that is, by force,) when you get into power. All doubt, cavil and ambiguity as to how you are to perform it, is removed. In case the country trusts you and your friends with its administration, they must prepare for the result. In sixty days after you assume power, if you are honest and mean to do what you say, war-fires will be blazing all over the Republic. Your plan, reduced to plain English and common sense, means simply this—that the President elect is to drive by force the Northern people out of the South, take the power from Union men, white and black, give it exclusively to rebels, and treat the blacks as an "ignorant," "idle," "barbarous" race, as you call them; engraft the Democracy of the North on the rebel stock of the South, lift anchor, set sail, and take the Government to destruction as fast as possible. Your indignation, General, at the manner in which Congress has treated the "South" rises to a fearful height. "We must," you say, "have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpation of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts." You were certainly overflowing when you wrote your letter, with holy rage or something else! To treat as "void," "overthrow" and "stamp," out laws is a novel way of disposing of them in this country, and yet all these are recommended to be done by a candidate for Vice-President, and the Convention which nominated him, and by the Presidential candidate! To what have we come? Are the people, are the "Democrats" sleeping at their post! Will they suffer themselves to be dragged to the fearful precipice and made to jump over? Do they want to realize what is laid up in store for the country?

The "President elect" to openly set the laws of Congress at defiance—"trample them in the dust," indeed! By what authority is it to be done? You answer me he is sworn to "sustain, uphold and defend the Constitution." Yes, and he is also sworn to "faithfully execute the laws." This you do tell us, but you say he is to judge of the constitutionality of a law, and if he thinks it unconstitutional he is to treat it as "null and void." So, likewise, said the New-York Convention, and says Gov. SEYMOUR. There cannot be found in the whole history of Executive action in the United States a case which even approximates to this in bold, naked outlawry. I make this statement and challenge you to disprove it. * * What have rebels done for peace, for good government, for the Union, for the North, that they should cause all this uproar, have the laws of Congress "trampled down" by a President elect, and claim the active sympathy of patriots? Yes, what have they done? Will you, or any one of your new-made friends answer? Ah! they have done something. The New-York Convention says in one of its resolutions, they were "a most gallant and determined foe," while it paid no such compliment to our own men. But a little handful of the delegates were ever present, it is true, to see what kind of a "foe" they were, but they could compliment them. This is one thing claimed for the insurgents. Libby and Andersonville, I suppose, furnish the evidence of their "gallantry," and that is something in their favor in the estimation of their Northern friends. But you will tell me they did more to entitle themselves to Northern respect and Northern gratitude. Yes, yes, they loaded us with a debt of three thousand millions of dollars—buried a half million of our young yeomanry "who once destroyed can never be supplied," rifled our commerce, burnt our ships, insulted our flag, struggled for four years to break up our Government, filled the land with widows and orphans, and generously now propose to resume civil power, reduce your "barbarians" to obedience again, and permit the men who saved the Union to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for them! What a "most gallant" set they are; and for their benefit you turn the New-York batteries upon the North to lay us a conquered people before our revilers and murderers. If we have no more self-respect than to submit, we deserve to be slaves—poor, miserable, debased and coward slaves, unworthy the decent respect of mankind. It is time the ridiculous nonsense about Southern "gallantry" and Southern "chivalry" had ceased. The New-York Convention went deliberately to work to revive the old conceit of Southern men by applying to them the threadbare compliment, "most gallant." The North took the "gallantry" fairly out of them during the war, and it would be good policy for them to behave themselves a little better in the future. Their friends in the North are spoiling them, and you, General, are doing a great deal toward it. You had better advise them to get off their stilts and act with a little common sense. As it is, you are only bringing on them more sorrow—you are stirring up another war.

I. N. MORRIS.
QUINCY, Sept. 28, 1868.

New-Jersey Political Items.

Gen. KILPATRICK has made appointments to speak in New-Jersey during the balance of the canvass as follows: Englewood, Oct. 17; Morristown, mass meeting, 26th; Rahway, 30th. Appointments are also being arranged for him at Paterson, Keyport, Trenton, New-Brunswick and Camden.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, it is expected, will speak in the wigwams of Paterson and Jersey City.

Hon. N. P. BANKS and Major A. M. HOWARD, of Baltimore, will speak in the Jersey City Wigwam on the evening of Monday, Oct. 19.

Hon. MAHLON CHANCE, of Ohio, and Prof. S. M. HEWLETT, of New-Jersey, spoke in Jersey City last night.

The Democrats of Bordentown decorated and brilliantly lighted their wigwam on Tuesday evening, and invited all their friends to come and hear the returns of the elections held in Pennsylvania and other States on that day. When the figures came over the wires the Democrats took suddenly sick; the lights were put out at once, and the wigwam was closed for the season.

A large Republican meeting was held at Montclair, Tuesday evening, which was addressed by Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE and B. W. THROCKMORTON. The returns from the States were received with cheers.

When the Jackson Associations of the Ninth and Third Wards, Newark, assembled for parade on Monday night, says a Jersey City paper, they were troubled for awhile by finding the door of their headquarters in the Kremlin Buildings locked, and the notice posted up "These rooms to let." It was found also that the torches had disappeared under an attachment for debt.

Gens. PLEASONTON and SICKLES have promised to do more speaking in New-Jersey if they are needed; but they think the State safe for a good majority for GRANT and COLFAX, and JOHN I. BLAIR, without rhetoric.

Col. J. W. FORNEY speaks at Deckertown Oct. 28; at Newton, 28th; at Paterson, 26th.

Hon. WILLIAM BROSS, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois and editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, speaks in the Jersey City Wigwam, Saturday evening, Oct. 24, and in the Newark Wigwam, Monday evening, Oct. 26.

Hon. J. H. Warwick, of California; Judge W. H. Gale, formerly of Colorado, now of New-Jersey; John L. Thomas, Maine; Hon. N. A. Styles, of Sussex County, N. J.; Gens. T. B. Van Buren, D. Vickers and Joseph C. Jackson, of this city, are working out the salvation of New-Jersey by good works.

In a list of about 150 meetings, now arranged for in New-Jersey, may be found the following array of speakers: Hon. John Y. Foster, Prof. S. M. Hewlett, Hon. John Davidson, Capt. A. S. Cloke, Jonathan Dixon, Jr., Wm. A. Lewis, J. Blanchard Edgar, Dr. R. H. Gilbert, J. C. Paulison, Courtland Parker, A. Q. Keasby, Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Hon. John Hill, Hon. George A. Halsey, Hon. John I. Blair, Judge Charles H. Voorhies, James L. Hays, Thomas Potter, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, B. W. Throckmorton, Charles E. Moss, Col. Oakey, Dr. A. H. Robinson, Hon. S. M. Griswold, S. W. Davenport, W. E. Rogers, Hon. A. W. Tenney, Major James Haggerty, Gen. Samuel P. Spear, Dr. David Bell, Capt. W. H. Grace, Capt. Eugene O'Shea, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Gen. A. F. Stevens, Hon. R. Stockett Matthews and Mr. Charles E. St. Clair.

Hon. N. B. BRIANT, of Massachusetts, speaks at Orange on the 28th and at Rahway on the 30th.

Gen. E. W. HINKS, of Massachusetts; Major CHURCH HOWE, of Boston, formerly of Gen. SEDGWICK's Staff; and Gen. I. A. HALL, of Maine, are also about to enter the field.

Hon. LEWIS H. CHANDLER, of Virginia, spoke in Hoboken last night, and will speak in Newton the 17th.

Hon. B. F. JACKSON, of Charleston, S. C., a member of the Legislature of that State, is doing a good work. He speaks at Lafayette on the 15th, at Drakesville 16th, Boonton 17th, at Pittston 19th, at Bayonne 20th, at Westfield 27th.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—Very early yesterday morning a fire occurred on the roof of JOHN WILSON's bakery, No. 336 Cherry-street, caused by the watchman dropping a lighted lamp on the tar. Put out by the Police with slight damage....At 12:45 o'clock a fire broke out in the provision establishment of J. A. FERRIS & Co., at No. 265 Broome-street, the flames originating in the smoke-house from unknown causes. Before the firemen could extinguish the flames they had occasioned a loss of $3,000 on stock, covered by insurance. The premises are occupied by B. W. FLOYD, who sustained slight loss by water; fully insured....At 3 P. M. a third fire occurred in the dry goods store at No. 329 Tenth-avenue, occupied by WM. BEAUMONT, who sustained a loss of $50; covered by an insurance in the Greenwich Company. The origin of the flames is unknown, and they were extinguished by the Police and occupants....Another fire occurred in the brick house, corner of Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue, at 10:30 P. M., caused by a defective chimney, and the flames were extinguished by the Police without an alarm.

QUARANTINE.—The hospital ship *Falcon* was yesterday, towed from the lower bay to her dock at Erie Basin. All vessels subject to Quarantine will in future be boarded at the Quarantine Station, Staten Island. Vessels from domestic ports south of Cape Henlopen will be subject to visitation by the Health Officer up to Nov. 1.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—A few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning, EMANUEL POSADA, a Spaniard, of No. 51 Eldridge-street, quarreled with MATHEW DRAKE, of No. 71 Mott-street, at the Atlantic Hotel in the New Bowery, when he stabbed DRAKE in the hand, though he evidently intended to do him more harm. The assailant was arrested.

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS' UNION.—A number of sewing women met at No. 66 East Broadway, last night, for the purpose of forming a society, to be called the Sewing-Machine Operators' Union. It is intended that from this body a number of coöperative societies could be formed, to work with sewing-machines, either in flannel, cotton, cloth or otherwise.

IS PLENTY OF FOOD AN ADVANTAGE.

Queer Theories—What is Wealth?—How Wealth Increases—Abraham—Jacob—Wealth of Ohio.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

I often see things in the TIMES which I should not see at all without it, and some of them are suggestive. The other day I saw your notice of an article in the *Nation*, (a paper published in New-York,) saying, that our great crops are an injury! It is an injury we can happily get rid of very soon, for there are millions of poor, starving people, in Europe and America, who will be glad to get all you have to spare. This reminds me of another queer theory, just set up. Some one asked me to notice the articles of Dr. ——, at Chicago. "Why, what does he say?" "He is writing a series of papers to show that we have *no certain knowledge*." "Well, I dare say *he* has no certain knowledge. There are some people in the world that have not; and I presume he is writing, like a fox with his tail cut off, to show that other people ought to be in the same condition with himself." No one can have observed the literature of the present day, without seeing that almost every writer strains at a novelty, and the more utterly absurd it is, the more notorious. The novels, and even the histories of the day, are full of it. We have a continual attempt by historians to disprove all that the world has heretofore believed true. Every one remembers MACAULEY's attempt to destroy the character of WILLIAM PENN, and every one knows how effectually MACAULEY got put down for his pains. It is discreditable to the literature of the day, to be so entirely dependent on exaggerations and paradoxes for its currency, instead of original ideas and real learning. I am continually annoyed by the vamping up of old stories in new forms, and the superficial commentaries of superficial writers on old theories and schemes. We are an age of commentators in everything but our political system, and that we have made for ourselves, and the world is copying from us. But even in politics we are getting to be imitators and commentators. Take PENDLETON and his greenback theory, for example; it is only an imitation of JOHN LAW and his Mississippi scheme. Brazil has had that scheme, and Gen. SCHENCK said the other day that when he went to Brazil as our Minister he was asked *seven hundred dollars for a coat!* That *is* what you will be asked in New-York if your beautiful Democratic platform is carried out.

But let us come to our mutton. When I saw in the TIMES the theory of the *Nation*, I was reminded of what once occurred in Princeton College. Old Dr. WITHERSPOON was President when BERKELEY's theory of Ideas was in vogue. Everything, according to the theory, was only an *idea*. There is no matter, and all is ideal. Everybody believed it in the College except old Dr. WITHERSPOON and one student. It has never been *logically* confuted to this day. The College building was of massive stone, and when the Doctor was lecturing to the Senior Class, he said: "Young gentlemen, if you believe this world is all ideal and there is no matter, I will thank you to go into the campus and run your heads against the College walls!" That is all I have to say to people who advance gross absurdities and then expect you to argue it. But there are two things suggested to me by this theory of too large crops. One is, how very superficial is the study of political economy in this country. The other is the consideration of wealth in our Western country. American writers almost all accept the ideas of ADAM SMITH as indisputable. He considers labor the source of wealth; but the French economists consider land the source of wealth; and I should like to know what labor would do without land? The simplest and best definition of wealth that I know of, is "the surplus products above consumption." This, if true, ends all question of the benefit of large crops. Let us now take some simple examples of this; and the simpler the better. Abraham was the finest example of accumulating wealth we have, and one of the best illustrations of the ridiculous theories of finance and political economy, now elaborated and preached by so many writers. Abraham began life a young man of good family and excellent character. He was then a wanderer, and could not have had a great deal; but he ended life a very wealthy man. How did he get rich? By the increase of flocks and herds; and as they increased, they must have more food, and the more food the more there was to fatten the kine. The case of Jacob was still more striking. He seems to have begun life serving Laban, with almost nothing; but when he met Esau, he had immense flocks and herds. The wealth of the country then was its pasturage, its barley fields, its flocks and herds. The patriachs would have laughed at a man who told them that they were worse off for having more pasture and barley and sheep. The great mistake in these commercial writers is, that they think the world is made up of shopkeepers, and its wealth is dependent on them. The real wealth of a country is the surplus of its products over its consumption. This surplus does not remain in its primitive form. It goes into houses and factories and ships and furniture. But it is the surplus products of the field which make them. Try an experiment. Cut off the communication of New-York City to ally for a year, and its people will die. But will the farmers die? They will live and flourish just as well as before. They are indebted to New-York for nothing on earth except what they can very well do without. The cotton crop is of great importance, but it is of no importance whether it is five cents or thirty cents per pound. The cotton crop is important just as it is made into clothing, and in no other way. Suppose cotton does come down to five cents a pound, and the merchants who are speculating in it are ruined, what then? There are a hundred times more people who will be benefited by the cheapness of clothing. It is not prices, or currencies, or merchants which make the real value of products; it is the use they can be put to. Their capacity for wealth consists in their capacity for furnishing a permanent surplus. Now, take a practical example in Ohio. Some one may say, "Oh! Ohio grows rich by her people and their labor." But what would her people do if they did not cultivate the land? And how would culture make wealth if it did not produce surplus products? Twenty years ago Ohio was valued at $300,000,000, and to-day it is valued at $1,200,000,000. Here is an increase of $900,000,000 of what is called wealth. Now, what has caused this? Nothing but its surplus food, agricultural products. If the people had produced only as much more each year as they needed, that wealth would not have been accumulated. Take some very obvious example of that increase. There is an increase of four millions of sheep, three hundred thousand horses and so on, of animals, of implements, of houses, &c. Now, suppose Ohio had not increased her crops, how could these have existed? Price has nothing to do with this; currency has nothing to do with it. It is the increase of a real, tangible thing, not of the mere fictions of trade.

But I have no desire to pursue problems of political economy; I am satisfied that the common sense and increasing intelligence of the American people will render all the idle theories of free-traders, of financiers, of currency-mongers and of labor-demagogues utterly useless. It is a land of free speech and boundless imagination, but a land where the sharp sense of the people pierces every fiction, and draws the vail from every humbug, however carefully concealed by the acts of sophistry, or defended by the logic of metaphysics.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ABSARAKA, THE HOME OF THE CROWS. The Experience of an Officer's Wife. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.

This book narrates the journey or march of Col. CARRINGTON's command of Eighteenth United States Infantry in the Summer of 1866, from Fort Sedgwick on the South Platte, across the track of the great Pacific Railroad, to the North Platte, and thence northeasterly to the site of Fort Phil Kearney, and describes the sojourn at the latter place till, in the month of December in that year, Col. FETTERMAN's party of eighty men were set upon, close by the station, and annihilated by the Sioux, under their chief "Red Cloud." Fort Phil Kearney is in the midst of the new and aboriginal country here called Absaraka, lying mainly round the eastern watershed of the Big Horn range of hills—a very remarkable and somewhat isolated continuation of the Rocky Mountains, near the Montana frontier.

The movement of Col. CARRINGTON's force, of 700 men and twelve officers, was one of invasion, and for the purpose of making and securing a safe emigrant's road to the new territory of Montana, through some of the finest and best watered hunting grounds of the Indian tribes, forming a great thoroughfare for their migrations to and from the Arkansas—"the hills in front and rear of Fort Phil Kearney being seamed and scarred by countless trails where the Indian ponies have dragged their lodge-poles in their periodical or other changes of habitation and hunting." Of this Absaraka region the writer says:

"The antipathy of the Indian to its occupation by the white man is very intense and bitter. The rattle of the mower, the whistle or the steam saw-mill, the felling of timber, the quick rise of stockade and substantial warehouses and quarters, are such sure signs of permanent possession, that they lose no opportunity to steal or kill when they can do so with comparative impunity. Yet the game still clings to its favorite haunts, and the Indian must press upon the steps of the white man or lose all hope of future independence. Herds of elk proudly stand with erect antlers, as if charmed by the morning music of garrison guard parade, or as if curious to understand this strange inroad upon their long secluded parks of pleasure. The mountain sheep look down from the beetling crags that skirt the perpendicular northern face of the Big Horn Mountains, and yield to no rival their claims to excellence for food. The black and white tail deer and the antelope are ever present; while the hare and the rabbit, the sage hen and prairie chicken, are nearly trodden down before they yield to the intrusion of the stranger. Brant, wild geese, and ducks multiply and people the waters of Lake Smedt, and are found in nearly the same profusion all along the streams under the Big Horn Mountains; while the grizzly and cinnamon bear, no unseldom, give up their lives and their rich material for the table, when, in the pursuit of wild plums and other fruit, they are crossed by the hunter and are dropped by his rifle. Last, and largest, and numberless, the buffalo, with tens of thousands in a herd, sweep back and forth, filling the valleys as far as the eye can reach, and adding their weight and numbers to the other substantial claims of the red man, to entitle this same Absaraka, 'their last and best hunting-grounds.'"

The Big Horn River and most of the many streams of Absaraka are well stocked with fish, the coal of the country is exhaustless, and the "suspicion" of gold in many places is very strong.

As CARRINGTON's little army proceeded along the North Platte they met a great many tokens and threats of the hostility which harassed them subsequently. At Fort Laramie, where a council was held, the soldiers were told by an Indian chief that, in two moons, they would not have a "hoof" of cattle left; and another said: "Our great father (the President) sends us presents and wants to get our roads; but this white chief comes with soldiers to steal the roads before the Indian says Yes or No." The poor Sioux had clear notions on the subject, and they made up their minds to fight. It is to be remarked that the "Crows" who named themselves from that region, were by no means so hostile as the Sioux, and some of their tribes or "lodges" were friendly. From Laramie the march was to Fort Reno, thence to the Powder River and so on, across the upper waters of several rivers running eastward from the aforesaid Big Horn Hills. Here, in Big Piney Fork, four miles from the Horn, the command halted, and pitched upon the site of the new Fort Phil Kearney. In the midst of their work the Sioux sent them a deputation who harangued on the right of the Indians to "breathe their native air in their own ground," and summoned the intruders to go back again. But Gen. POPE's orders being to the contrary effect the work went on; and then commenced a system of perpetual reprisals on the part of the Indians, who waylaid trains, cut off stragglers, stampeded cattle, and harassed the men sent out regularly to cut down timber for the construction of the Fort. On the 21st of December, 1866, they attacked the pickets and wood-cutters, and when Brevet Col. FETTERMAN and Capt. BROWN marched out of the Fort against them, with a force of eighty men, the Sioux fell upon these too with great resolution, and killed them all. We have called that engagement a "massacre," but Red Cloud called it a battle and a victory; and while we praise ARISTOMENES, WALLACE, and SCHAMYL, we cannot refuse to recognize the persistent heroism of the Sioux chieftain fighting for the hunting-grounds of his forefathers. From July 26 to the date of this battle, he and his Indians had cut off 91 soldiers and five officers, together with 50 citizens, wounding 20 others; captured 306 oxen and cows, 304 mules, and 161 horses, and had come before the Fort fifty-one times with menacing demonstrations. They had also attacked every train and white person travelling over the road to Montana. Such are the garrison statistics of Fort Phil Kearney, as set down in Mrs. CARRINGTON's narrative of what must be considered as a memorable episode in our current history of progress.

The narrative is written in a very agreeable style, and the suggestion that *Absaraka* be recognized as the name for that Oberland region, instead of Wyoming, is a very good one. Wyoming is a good and gracious name in its own place—"by Susquehanna's side, fair Wyoming;" but it has no business in that land of Absaraka. The latter is said to mean the "Home of the Crows." If the place were in the old world, one would be apt to conclude it had some relation to the *hills* and *rivers* of that locality; for the first and last parts of the term have these meanings in some of the old world languages. We may observe that *crow* and *siou* have also the meaning of *mountain* in the Celtic—the latter corresponding to *youaua* or *souave*, a "hill range" in Algeria and Asia Minor—also in Greece, where it takes the shape of *ossa*. Aboriginal names in all countries have grown from the natural objects in them—grown literally "out of the ground," according to the ancient expression; and our Indians, in the midst of their highlands and rivers, would follow the simple old law of nomenclature, in all probability. The Indian names should be respected and preserved. They are as truly archæological as the mounds of the Ohio or the Mississippi, or the sculptures of Palanque, and, indeed, much more lively and eloquent, as HUMBOLDT was well aware. It is an interesting fact that aboriginal America *screws* with old world words, which few take the trouble to recognise. That word *crow*, given as a name to those Western hill-folk, is the common Irish term for *hill*—*oro*, or *croagh*. We have no doubt those aboriginal names of the West have a geographical significancy. Another curious correspondence is suggested by a passage in the book before us where the Sioux braves are described as crying, *coo! coo!* in one of their fighting moods, reminding the reader of the aborigines of Australia, who utter the same as a signal, and probably as a battle-cry. These facts of language, and hundreds of still greater significance, must always be of interest to those who would discuss the first peopling of America—a question which will long continue to occupy the attention of our men of thought and research.

This book is elegantly got up, with a good map of the Northwestern territories and several picturesque illustrations of scenery.

WHAT ANSWER? By ANNA E. DICKINSON. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

A short time ago a very powerfully written novel, called *Waiting for the Verdict*, appeared in successive numbers of the *Galaxy*. It was from the pen of Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, a lady who ranks with the very foremost of modern writers of fiction. The interest of the story depends on the love of an accomplished woman for a man adorned with all the graces of modern culture, talented, high-minded, filled with noble impulses and aspirations, but who, in the sequel, turns out to have a tinge of negro blood in his veins. The struggle between his passion and his sense of honor, when he makes this discovery, between his desire to possess the woman of his heart and his repugnance to keep her in ignorance of the secret that he knows will part them forever, is depicted with wonderful fidelity to human nature. So, too, is the struggle between the woman's love and the natural, however wrong and prejudiced, repulsion that she feels against marrying one who belongs to an inferior and degraded race. The prejudice may be foolish and wicked, but Mrs. DAVIS takes it as it exists, and depicts its influence on the life and character of men and women whose counterpart we see in the world around us. It keeps the lovers apart in this life; it sends the gifted man to die on the field of battle, and leaves the woman to live on, with a heart from which all joy has fled forever. In its sad truthfulness it is the most powerful protest that could be written against the race prejudice of American society.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON's novel is founded on the same idea, and was written to show that there is nothing unnatural in the intermarrying of races. From every point of view, except the pecuniary one, (for we presume her celebrity as a lecturer will sell her book,) *What Answer?* must be considered a failure. To begin with, the plot exhibits a lamentable want of originality. In Mrs. DAVIS' novel the hero is a quadroon, in love with a white woman; in Miss DICKINSON's the heroine is tinged with negro blood, while the hero lover is white. But this exhibits more than want of originality. It shows that Miss ANNA DICKINSON herself is a slave to the very prejudice she seeks to overthrow. She professes to believe the mixing of races to be right; but in a book written for the express purpose of proving this doctrine, she shrinks from accepting its logical results. Why didn't she make her hero fall in love with a full-blooded negro woman? Is a certain admixture of white blood necessary to make the alliance a proper and happy one? The heroine in *What Answer?* has so little negro blood in her veins that its presence is never suspected even by her most intimate friends, and her features present the most faultless type of Anglo-Saxon beauty. It is not strange that a romantic youth like Surrey should fall in love with such a paragon of grace, in whom were blended all the accomplishments of modern society, nor that even after learning the secret of her ancestry he should continue to love her, and desire her hand in marriage. Thick lips, a flattened nose, and kinky hair, might have proved insuperable impediments to love, but none of these disagreeable peculiarities were observable in the beautiful Francesca Ercildoune. She was lovely, she was accomplished, she was an ornament to society, and she was so far a white woman that Surrey would not believe her story until he saw her father. Such a girl might easily keep alive the passion her beauty had excited in the heart of a romantic youth like Surrey, who still might have hesitated to fall in love with a coal-black Dinah, however graced and accomplished. So far from being an argument against race prejudice, Miss DICKINSON's book gives up the whole case at the outset, and confesses the strength and reasonableness of the feeling against which she writes and lectures.

The plot of *What Answer?* is rambling and sketchy, and exhibits very little talent in the art of story-telling. The hero, Will Surrey, is a high-spirited, romantic youth, of warm heart and generous impulses, who early shows himself the champion of the poor and oppressed. He befriends a poor, lame black boy, whom his father dismisses from his counting-room, in obedience to the demands of the white workmen, and his mind is early imbued with a vague and rather mild philanthropy. With Miss Ercildoune he falls in love at first sight. She bursts upon his sight like a lovely apparition as she comes forward to recite a composition on "Commencement Day" at a young ladies' school. Will is sitting with his cousin Tom, whose conversation and criticism proved, it seems, something of a bore, for he suddenly exclaims:

"Hush! don't talk."

Tom stared; then followed his cousin's eye, fixed immovably upon one little spot on the platform. "By Jove!" he cried, "what a beauty! As Father Dryden would say, 'this is the porcelain clay of humankind.' No wonder you look. Who is she—do you know?"

"No."

"No! short, clear, and decisive. Don't devour her, Will. Remember the sermon I preached you an hour ago. Come, look at this"—thrusting a programme into his face—"and stop staring. Why, boy, what has bewitched you—or inspired you"—surveying him sharply.

And indeed it would seem so. Eyes, mouth, face, instinct with some sudden thrilling emotion. As gay Tom Russell looked, he involuntarily stretched out his hand, as one would put it between another and some danger of which that other is unaware, and remembered what he had once said in talking of him—"If Will Surry's time does come, I hope the girl will be all right in every way, for he'll plunge headlong, and love like disruction itself—no halfway; it will be a life-and-death affair for him. Come, I must break in on this."

A long and rather dull conversation ensues, in which Tom vainly endeavors to distract his cousin's attention from the mysterious beauty. The pretty maidens speak their graceful nothings; but Will Surrey hears them not and sees them not. At length:

"What next?" said Willie.

"Heaven preserve us! your favorite subject. Who would expect to tumble on such a theme here? Slavery; by Francesca Ercildoune. Odd name,—and, by Jove! it's the beauty herself."

They both leaned forward eagerly as she came from her seat; slender, shapely, every fibre fine and exquisite, no coarse graining from the dainty head to the dainty foot; the face, clear olive, delicate and beautiful,—

"The month with steady sweetness set,
And eyes conveying unaware
The distant hints of some regret
That harbored there,"—

eyes deep, tender and pathetic.

"What's that?" said Tom. "Queer. It gives me a heartache to look at her."

"A woman for whom to fight the world, or lose the world, and be compensated a million-fold if you died at her feet," thought Surrey, and said nothing.

"What a strange subject for her to select!" broke in Tom.

It was a strange one for the time and place, and she had been besought to drop it, and take another; but it should be that or nothing, she asserted,—so she was left to her own device.

Oddly treated, too. Tom thought it would be a pretty lady-like essay, and said so; then sat astounded at what he saw and heard. Her face—this schoolgirl's face—grew pallid, her eyes mournful, her voice and manner sublime, as she summoned this monster to the bar of God's justice and the humanity of the world; as she arraigned it; as she brought witness after witness to testify against it; as she proved its horrible atrocities and monstrous barbarities; as she went on to the close, and, lifting hand and face and voice to heaven, startled out, "I look backward into the dim, distant past, but it is one night of oppression and despair; I turn to the present, but I hear naught save the mother's broken-hearted shriek, the infant's wail, the groan wrung from the strong man in agony; I look forward into the future, but the night grows darker, thick and dense and longer, the tempest wilder, and involuntarily I cry out, 'How long, O God, how long?'"

"Heavens! what an actress she would make!" said somebody before them.

"That's genius," said somebody behind them; "but what a subject to waste it upon!"

"Very bad taste, that any one should talk about such a thing here," said somebody beside them. "However, one can excuse a great deal to beauty like that."

Surrey sat still, and felt as though he were on fire, filled with an insane desire to seize her in one arm like a knight of old, and hew his way through these beings, and out of this place, into some solitary spot where he could seat her and kneel at her feet, and die there if she refused to take him up; filled with all the sweet, extravagant, delicious pain that thrills the heart, full of passion and purity, of a young man who begins to love the first, overwhelming, only love of a lifetime.

Surrey and Miss Ercildoune met afterward at an evening party, and were mutually agreeable. There was singing, there was dancing, and there was the usual flow of parlor chat; but these two souls sat apart, like twin stars, in a great window overlooking the sea. He leaned over her chair, and "there was stillness between them as their eyes went out into the night." We cannot refrain from quoting the romantic passage that follows:

A wild night! great clouds drifted across the moon, which shone out anon, with light intensified, defining the stripped trees and desolate landscape, and then the beach, and

"Marked with spray
The sunken reefs, and far away
The unquiet, bright Atlantic plain,"

while through all sounded incessantly the mournful roar of buffeting wind and surging tide; and whether it was the scene, or the solemn undertone of the sea, the dance music, which a little while before had been so gay, sounded like a wail.

How could it be otherwise? Passion is akin to pain. Love never yet penetrated an intense nature, and made the heart light; sentiment has its smiles, its blushes, its brightness, its words of fancy and feeling, readily and at will; but when the internal sub-soiling is broken up, the heart swells with a steady and tremendous pressure till the breast aches like bursting; the lips are numb or open only to speak upon indifferent themes. Flowers may be played with, but one never yet cared to toy with flame.

There are souls that are created for one another in the eternities, hearts that are predestined each to each, from the absolute necessities of their nature; and when this man and this woman come face to face, these hearts throb and are one; these souls recognize "my master!" "my mistress!" at the first glance, without words uttered or vows pronounced.

These two young lives, so fresh, so beautiful; these beings, in many things such antipodes, so utterly dissimilar in person, so unlike, yet like; their whole acquaintance a glance on a crowded street and these few hours of meeting,—looked into one another's eyes, and felt their whole nature set each to each, as the vast tide "of the bright, rocking ocean sets to shore at the full moon."

These things are possible. Friendship is excellent, and friendship may be called love; but it is not love. It may be more enduring and placidly satisfying in the end; it may be better, and wiser, and more prudent, for acquaintance to beget esteem, and esteem regard, and regard affection, and affection an interchange of peaceful vows; the result, a well-ordered life and home. All this is admirable, no doubt; an owl is a bird when you can get no other; but the love born of a moment, yet born of eternity, which comes but once in a lifetime, and to not one in a thousand lives, unquestioning, unthinking, investigating nothing, proving nothing, sufficient unto itself,—ah, that is divine; and this divine ecstasy filled these two souls.

Unconsciously. They did not define nor comprehend. They listened to the sea where they sat, and felt tears start to their eyes, yet knew not why. They were silent, and thought they talked; or spoke, and said nothing. They danced; and as he held her hand and uttered a few words, almost whispered, the words sounded to the listening ear like a part of the music to which they kept time. They saw a multitude of people, and exchanged the compliments of the evening, yet these people made no more impression upon their thoughts than gossamer would have made upon their hands.

The evening was over at last, and they were going away. Tom had said good night.

"You are to be in New-York, at my uncle's, Clara tells me."

"It is true."

"I may see you there?"

For answer she put out her hand. He took it as he would have taken a delicate flower, laid his other hand softly, yet closely, over it, and, without any adieu spoken, went away.

"All this is admirable, no doubt," especially the profound remark about the owl: "An owl is a bird when you can get no other; but the love born of a moment, yet," &c. The connection of ideas is not very clear, and we are left to wonder whether the "owl is a bird" when you *can* get another, and if not, what sort of animal it is. We cannot afford space to follow out the story in detail. Miss Ercildoune, after encouraging Surrey's addresses, and plainly admitting that his love is returned, rejects him, forbids him to come into her presence, and drives the poor fellow to the verge of distraction. Meanwhile the Southern rebellion breaks out. Surrey enlists, and subsequently becomes an officer in a negro regiment. Returning home on leave of absence, to get cured of a wound, he accidentally meets Miss Ercildoune in a street car, discovers her residence, obtains an interview with her father, and then first learns the secret of her rejection of him. But his love survives the shock. He still claims her for his bride; and, at length satisfied of the depth and sincerity of his love, she relents and throws herself into his arms. His family cast him off, but in spite of all he remains faithful to her. They are married, and enjoy a blissful honeymoon while Surrey is recovering from his wound. Before the happy weeks are over, the draft riots break out in New-York, and Surrey, who happens to be in town, is killed by the mob while endeavoring to shield a poor black woman from their violence. Miss DICKINSON's description of the horrors of that outbreak fills many pages. It was cruel of her to kill Surrey merely to make a thrilling chapter.

We have not mentioned the subordinate characters in the book, for the reason that they present no distinctive traits. Miss DICKINSON has quite as little power of portraiture as of story-telling and description. She writes about love, morality, philanthropy, friendship, in a style of school-girl romance that would pass for very lofty composition in the pages of *The Casket* or *The Wreath of Flowers*, or any other silly annual. The attempt to pass off such stuff as something worthy of genuine admiration, and to elevate the writer to the position of a public teacher, is in the highest degree absurd.

GEORGIA.

The Deserted Capital—Gloomy Cotton Prospects—Reduced Estimate of the Crop — Politics — The Congressional Elections—Gen. Meade's Order No. 27—Death of Hon. Howell Cobb.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, BALDWIN COUNTY, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868.

This city, although erstwhile the capital of Georgia, never was an attractive place, and I always wondered why the few people who live here ever thought of fixing their abode in such a place, if they could by any possibility have arranged to exist anywhere else. Since it has ceased to be the capital; since the boarding-house and hotel-keepers have ceased to make chronological calculations by the meetings of the Legislature, as the "Legislature's done gone to Atlanta;" since the State-house and the Executive Mansion are like the "towers of Afraciab," the spider having woven a number of webs, and the owl being in the habit of singing his or her entire repertoire (of course "watch-songs" included) in both of these stately edifices, the city has not gained in attractiveness; and though I cannot say "I feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted," I feel that the sooner I get away from here the more agreeable it will be to me, especially as I learn that the trade in quinine to "cut chills" is most brisk at this time, and that in the warm days in October one is most likely to "catch a chill" who is not acclimated.

It does seem, however, that the tax-payers had some ground of complaint at the removal of the Capital. Here were all the necessary public buildings, with ample and comfortable accommodation for the State Government and the Legislature. Here were the archives and public records of the State, the library, &c., &c., and here were excellent quarters for the members of the Legislature, at considerably lower prices than they paid in Atlanta. But there was no lottery here, there was no faro bank, and no frightful attempt to represent the "Black Crook." Hence the vote to move the Capital, and hence the taxation to pay the interest on the millions which will be necessary to erect in Atlanta the public buildings which are now here untenanted, useless, and not even salable as old lumber and bricks.

Since my last I have visited that portion of the cotton country too far north to be Southwestern Georgia, and not quite north enough to be Middle Georgia. I had not visited that portion of the State for a long time and I was anxious to ascertain for myself the condition of the cotton crop in this region. The recent heavy rains and the cold damp atmosphere and leaden skies which have followed the storm, have destroyed a very large portion of the cotton which the caterpillar and the worms had not devoured. The rains were as heavy as I ever knew, washing away bridges, flooding all low lands, and carrying away the greater part of the cotton which was open and ready for picking. Besides this numbers of the half open bolls which required only a bright sun to mature fully, are rotting in consequence of the damp, misty weather of the past few days, so that I have no idea that the crop gathered in this region will be nearly half that of last year. I have now visited all the principal cotton producing counties in the State, and from all I have seen I do not estimate the crop of this year at more than 200,000 bales, and if this weather continues I should make a considerable deduction from these figures, as not a quarter of the ungathered yield could be made marketable.

Those who have been counting on three or four millions of bales as the total production of the cotton States, and those who have been counting on buying cotton at the prices of last year, will find themselves egregiously mistaken. From present appearances and from the estimate of those best informed, who will *tell the truth* regardless of the interests of bulls or bears, the crop will not reach 2,000,000 bales. A very late frost and very bright, warm weather might improve the prospect, but nobody would be encouraged to believe in the bright, warm weather who looked at the sky and the drizzling cold rain which is falling as I write. The political excitement, especially as to the contest outside of Georgia, is very great. News from Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania is looked for with intense anxiety, as it is universally believed that the vote in those States in October will decide the contest in November. A couple of months ago there was much more confidence felt by the Democrats in this State in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR than is now felt. The results in Vermont and Maine, and more recently the town elections in Connecticut, a State which the Democrats counted as one of their impregnable strongholds, have caused widespread depression, and made the most sanguine give no more confident utterance than a "hope that SEYMOUR will be elected." But everybody admits that if two out of the three States which hold elections on the 13th give Republican majorities, the election of GRANT is as much an accomplished fact as if the 3d of November had come and gone, giving him a majority of the Electoral vote.

The contest in Georgia does not produce much excitement. The Democrats seem perfectly confident of success, and the Republicans do not appear to think that they can do more than elect one or two of the Congressmen in February, the time fixed by the Legislature for the Congressional election. In the first (Savannah) District, and in the Fifth (Augusta) District, I think the Republican candidates will be certainly chosen. There may be some doubt as to the Fifth District, but there can be none whatever as to the First, the overwhelming black majority being able to insure the success of Mr. CLIFT. In the Fourth (Macon) District, the Democratic candidate will probably win, owing to a division in the Republican ranks. There are two Republican candidates, one, JAMES FITZPATRICK, at present member of the Legislature from Bibb County, who was regularly nominated by a district convention, and Mr. B. B. DE GRAFFENRIED, Private Secretary to Gov. BULLOCK, who was nominated by another Convention, assembled under the direction of Mr. BRYANT and others, who did not think that FITZPATRICK is a creditable representative of his party, and who know that the colored voters will not support him. There is some talk of TURNER running as an independent negro candidate, but it is probable that he and the colored voters will be induced to support DE GRAFFENRIED. Mr. THOMAS LAWSON, of Putnam County, the Democratic candidate, is a very respectable and popular man, and if the Republican strength is divided between FITZPATRICK and DE GRAFFENRIED, the chances are largely in his favor. In the Sixth and Seventh District, both in Northern Georgia, the Democrats will certainly elect their men. The negro population is very small in those districts, and the few who are there will pretty certainly vote with the whites. The contest in the Third District, between CALDWELL, Republican, and BUCHANAN, Democrat, will be close, but the local popularity and respectability of BUCHANAN, apart from political considerations, give him a great advantage over Mr. CALDWELL.

Gen. MEADE's order No. 27, providing for the preservation of the peace at the elections, gives universal satisfaction to the masses of both parties, and there is good reason to believe that the order will be faithfully executed, and that the election will pass over without any disturbance.

The news of the sudden death of Hon. HOWELL COBB has caused great sorrow throughout the State, among his political foes as well as among his friends, for he was universally popular from his generosity and kindness of character, as well as from the geniality of his manners. He had warmer and more attached friends than any public man I ever knew, and he had fewer personal enemies. He only left Georgia a few days ago with a portion of his family to visit the Falls of Niagara, and spend a few days in New-York. He was then in apparently good health. It appears, however, that he has suffered for some time back from an affection of the heart, and though his physicians had no idea that the disease would terminate fatally so quickly, they had informed him of its existence, and had prescribed for him a palliative treatment. He had just entered his 54th year, having been born in September, 1815.

QUONDAM.

VIRGINIA.

Waiting for the Verdict from Pennsylvania—Mr. Hunnicutt on the stump—Still Disorganizing—Gen. Stoneman in Bad Odor with Republicans—The Payment of Interest on the State Debt—The Opera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1868.

All Richmond holds its breath to-day. The great States are voting, and the anxiety to hear the result is intense. The suspense is almost painful, and few eyes will be closed to-night while the telegraph wires are working. The Republicans, buoyant with hope, are certain of a glorious victory; while the Democrats, desponding, are cast down and almost hopeless. Indeed, they have about given up the contest in this section. In a speech before the Hibernian Association a few evenings since, Gen. HENRY A. WISE said: "There is no hope for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and probably the election of GRANT is the very best thing that could happen for the South at this time." Our papers have almost ceased to "talk politics," and even the *Inquirer & Examiner* has turned its attention entirely to the subject of internal improvements, agriculture and pomology. It thinks growing pumpkins more profitable for Virginia than President-making. If the returns to-night prove favorable, every loyal heart in the South will leap with joy and thanksgiving. One mighty shout of jubilation will ascend to heaven from millions of glad voices, hailing the advent of Peace and Protection. Let the verdict of to-day be affirmed in November and all will be well.

HUNNICUTT, THE DISORGANIZER.

Mr. HUNNICUTT is still using his dearest action in organizing disorder. His quarrel with the regular representatives of the party appears to be a *fait accompli*. Last night he spoke for four hours and a half on the square to his colored adherents, numbering about 900 men and women. His denunciations of Mr. HUMPHREYS, and other members of the State Committee, and of "carpet-baggers" generally were "fierce to behold." He declared that the nominations made in May last were effected through trickery by the white office-holders and the whisky-ring, and that they must be declared null and void, and another Convention called to make new nominations. None of the parties nominated, either for State officers or for Congress were natives of Virginia, he said, and, if elected, they would not represent the people of Virginia—*i. e.*, the colored people. He declared that they were not Republicans, because they were opposed to the negroes being elected to office. He denied that he desired the nomination for Governor—but, then, he is about as modest as CÆSAR and SEYMOUR—and were it forced upon him, he would not of course refuse. The cause of his defection is to be found in the fact that the party refuses to patronize his paper, the *New Nation*, and gives its support to the *State Journal* at Alexandria, which is a very respectable paper. This journal will be brought to Richmond next week, enlarged, and made the organ of the party in the State—and hence his lamentations. The very few followers, the factious old gentleman has been able to attract to his standard are composed of the worst class of the colored population of the city, and it is to be hoped he may carry them over to the Conservatives, whose company he seems to prefer to that of the white men in the Republican Party. Were he to do so it would be a good thing for the party, as it would not only get rid of a very factious element, but would gain much in respectability of character, and by dividing the negro vote would the more promptly win over thousands of white men, who are now straddling every fence in the country, waiting to see which way the cat jumps in November.

GEN. STONEMAN.

The Republicans are greatly dissatisfied with the course of the present Commanding-General, and denounce him in the harshest terms for his partiality to the "disloyal" element. They do not scruple to call him a "Copperhead," and declare that "rebels" can get everything they want at headquarters, while Republicans are snubbed, and go a-begging. Many cases are cited wherein his action has been detrimental to the interests of the party and of loyalty, and favorable to the "unrepentant." There is not the least doubt that Gen. STONEMAN is a very Conservative Republican, if he be a Republican at all, and that he has refused to act in concert with the party here in its efforts to get control of the State offices. They have called upon him to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth article, remove all who are disqualified thereby, and appoint loyal men in their places; but his reply has invariably been that he could not act until Congress had legislated upon the subject, and provided by law for the enforcement of the Constitutional Amendment. To my mind, he seems to be pursuing in his Administration the conciliatory policy marked out by his predecessor, Gen. SCHOFIELD, at whose urgent solicitation he was assigned to this command; but he lacks the statesmanship and great administrative abilities of the present Secretary of War,—and it is easily to be seen that in his present position he is beyond his depth. He is not able to deal with great questions of State policy any more than he was to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt; and as he permitted the money-changers to cheat him into their grand scheme for defrauding the public out of several thousands by publishing the fact that the interest on the debt would be promptly paid in July, when there was not a dollar in the Treasury, so too has he lent too willing an ear to the syren songs of the honey-tongued but soul-envenomed Conservatives, who are making all the use they can of him for their own advantage, and for the oppression of the friends of the country. The powerful charge against him, that he turned Mr. HUMPHREYS out of the council because he opposed the payment of the worthless scrip issued by the city for war purposes in 1861, is susceptible of proof. And yet for all his kindness to the Confederates what return do they make? Neither himself nor any of his military family are invited to visit at the mansions of these immaculate champions of the "Lost Cause;" and the ladies and gentlemen of the Confederacy would as soon think of jumping into the fire as of calling on the family of the "Yankee" Commanding-General, even to make a visit of courtesy or leave their cards. The officers of this post and of headquarters find their society among their own families, and very good society it is too. Intelligent, refined and truly American—and it is far from being a hardship for them to forego the restraints of a full intercourse with those who detest the very sight of the American uniform, and who would prefer to lick the boots of the parvenu NAPOLEON to being called Americans. In fact the people here are not Americans—they are Virginians! Gen. STONEMAN's authority is scarcely felt. The bayonet is kept in complete abeyance, and we do not feel its presence among us. Were it not for an occasional order issued from headquarters few people would realize that we are living under military rule. The latest order was a bit of "sop to Cerberus" in the shape of enforcing the hunting laws of the State—a relic of English aristocratic privileges. Virginia is the only State in the Union, which has laws to punish poaching, and where the game of the wild wood is not the common property of all. Most of the colored population in the county have shot-guns, and they are fond of hunting small game. It is the only way many of them can gain a living, for the farmers are too poor to give them employment. The owners of thousands of acres of barren lands envied them even this poor privilege, and therefore asked that the laws against hunting be enforced. The General, prompt to comply with all their wishes and demands, at once gave the order, and now it is a penal offence for a poor darkey to shoot a rabbit upon the "manor" of one of these lordly barons of Virginia, although he was to the manor born. Oh vain revolution, that of 1776! The General's errors are believed to be of the head, not of the heart. His fidelity to his country cannot be doubted, but he wants backbone. He has the confidence of Gen. SCHOFIELD, and as the Secretary of War is universally popular in this section, for his sake the shortcomings of his lieutenant must be overlooked. He is desirous of conciliating the Confederates, but it is hard that the efforts for conciliation should still continue to be all on one side.

INTEREST ON THE DEBT.

The Commanding-General, having lost confidence in his own financial abilities since the *fiasco* in July last, has wisely turned the matter over to Gov. WELLS. About the middle of September Wm. B. DAVIDGE, Esq., President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, addressed him a letter from Wiesbaden, asking that the interest on the State bonds held in Europe be promptly paid, because the European bondholders cannot be made to understand why there should be a suspension of payment, now that peace is restored; and therefore the failure to pay was injuring the credit of the State. He urges a preference for the foreign creditors, as the best means of restoring the credit to a healthy condition. The letter was referred to the Governor for information by the General. The reply of the former is as follows:

"The subject matter of the within letter has been frequently brought to my attention, and what has been supposed to be the superior claims of foreign bondholders has been urged with great earnestness and force of language, but I am not able to appre

CATTLE DISEASE.

Two Pamphlets on the Diseases of Cattle and Their Causes—How Cattle Suffer in Transportation—Patent Truck and Water Troughs.

Mr. WM. REID, of Granton, Edinburgh, has lately published two pamphlets, which have attracted considerable attention in Europe. One is entitled the "Story of the Truck; or, the Why and Wherefore of Cattle Diseases;" the other, "Our Beef and Mutton; how to make them Cheap and Wholesome." The first-named pamphlet is a bulky one, containing 140 pages, and sets forth what has been said and done regarding the author's humane attempt to secure proper treatment of cattle *en transit* by railway. As the evils complained of by Mr. REID, and which he seeks to prevent, are doubtless true under like circumstances in this country, a few selections from his pamphlet may be read with both interest and profit. In his introductory remarks he says:

"It has long been my conviction that cattle diseases and the unwholesome character of much of the animal food that is sold in our large towns is due, in a great measure, to the mode in which cattle and sheep are conveyed from the country districts to market. Many other evils are the result of this system, though the one just mentioned is that which most affects the general public. Imbued with this feeling, after carefully considering all the influences to which cattle are subjected during a long journey by rail, I was forced to the conclusion that, by far the most deleterious of these is the want of water and food, while being removed from one part of the country to another by steamer or rail. Our beef and mutton supply is wasted, and a large proportion of it rendered unwholesome from the starvation of our live stock when traveling from one place to another by railway. The common, and indeed almost universal, practice of withholding from them such essential necessaries of life while on their journey as water and food, causes the death-rate to be so great from pleuro-pneumonia and the other diseases which every year commit extensive ravages among our domestic animals, that our supply of good beef and mutton is thereby greatly diminished. The only method whereby this atrocious and barbarous cruelty resulting in such visitations as pleuro-pneumonia, murrain and cattle plague—can be prevented, is for feeders and breeders of stock and the country at large to petition the Government to pass an act making it obligatory on railway companies to have all live stock watered if the journey occupies above five hours; and also fed if the length of journey requires it."

THE RINDERPEST.

When the rinderpest, says Mr. REID, first appeared in the country, it was said by many to be due to foreign importation. Proof of this is wanting, and in the absence of proof, many people, myself among the number, refuse to accept this explanation.

Suppose such a disease as the cattle plague commits ravages among foreign cattle, surely such a fact does nothing to prove that the British cattle plague or rinderpest had its origin from foreign cattle, when the same influences are at work in this country every day to create plague that is at work among the foreigners. Drinking, day after day, polluted water, does not show itself at the time of first drinking it, but, like the starvation process, when traveling cattle by steamer or rail, it shows itself, it may be, at some distant period, and by slow degrees brings cholera among human beings.

At that time, and on various occasions since, I pointed out that it was not necessary to go beyond our own byres in order to find agencies at work quite capable of producing this disease. The opinion which I then expressed, viz.: that the cattle plague was due to the hardships and privations which the animals were made to endure in being conveyed from place to place in improperly constructed trucks, has been since confirmed by facts which are patent and undeniable. I also pointed out that our present mode of rearing cattle, of fattening them up as quickly as possible, forcing them as it were, while it gives good beef at an unripe age, gives us an animal less able to bear up against continued privations and fatigue—more apt to fall a victim to disease, and to succumb under influences which a hardy beast would encounter with comparative impunity. I do not hesitate to express my firm conviction, gathered from a careful consideration of all available facts, that the cause of the former and of the more recent outbreak of the cattle plague is neither more nor less than the injury sustained by cattle in their transit from one place to another, by the total want of accommodation provided for supplying them with food and water during their journey. The fact is that each country actually breeds and nurses the disease for itself, by knocking live animals about after they leave the quiet of the green hills where they were reared and tenderly nurtured with all the care of a child.

How they must look in amazement when driven away first from home, and, reeking and panting, stop at a railway station, where they may be detained for a few hours, till the heavily-laden luggage train comes up, with the engine snorting and roaring like the sound of a tempest in the ears of the startled and frightened animals.

This they soon get used to, but being packed into a truck so firmly that they can hardly move, and where to lie down would be certain death, is not so easily endured. The cattle or sheep thus begin a journey, in many cases of from eighty to a hundred hours' duration, and it must be all accomplished without a moment's rest to their wearied limbs, and without a drop of water to cool their parched throats, or a particle of food given to them. In fact, there is nothing done to alleviate the suffering of the poor tortured brutes. They are whirled on through the cold piercing air till the marrow in their bones is nearly frozen, and with no more care than is bestowed on the transit of pig-iron.

In support of his conclusion Mr. REID publishes numerous letters from the best authorities on diseases of cattle and their causes, and ample testimony as to the cruelties to which they are subjected when being brought to market. The following extract from a letter from a veterinary surgeon is pointed and confirmatory:

"The experience of the past year shows very clearly that the cattle traffic of this country ought, in various particulars, to be under rational supervision. While by slaughter of fat beasts at the ports of debarkation, by separate market places, and by thorough inspection and quarantine for store beasts, we protect ourselves from the risk of again importing cattle plague from abroad, we must not neglect sanitary arrangements at home. After much cost and trouble, we have got rid of cattle plague; with reasonable care we may also banish from our shores, or, at any rate, very greatly circumscribe the ravages of the troublesome mouth-and-foot complaint, and of the insidious pleuro-pneumonia, which, since its first introduction in 1840, has occasioned many times the loss sustained during our two years of rinderpest. Unpleasant and un-English although restrictions, checks, and inspection undoubtedly are, it is certainly better to submit to them rather than incur the loss to which we are otherwise exposed. Any outbreak of a contagious disease ought at once to be reported to a properly constituted local authority, and effectual measures immediately taken to prevent its further spread. Until any such contagious disorder has been got rid of, for several weeks and until proper disinfection of the premises, no cattle from the farm or locality should be permitted to be moved alive. All public markets should be regularly visited by competent practical inspectors, and any diseased or suspicious animal at once branded and placed by itself. The cubit space, cleanliness and proper arrangements of all ships intended for the conveyance of cattle, of all landing places, railway trucks, sidings and market fairs, should be insured by stringent regulations and by constant intelligent inspection. No animals should be traveled either by land or water without being sufficiently fed and watered at certain fixed hours. For the sanitary welfare, alike of men and animals, all cattle and pigs must, as soon as possible, be removed from our large towns, where air and space are much too valuable to be taken up by them. Until they can be got rid of, they ought to be kept under frequent and strict inspection."

Mr. REID's remedy for all this tells its own story; it is the construction of cattle trucks opening at the ends and properly fitted inside with bin and rack, that they may feed when upon long journeys, and further, in fitting all cattle trucks with a narrow tank or trough which can be filled with water at railway stations by the same apparatus that the railway companies employ to replenish the locomotive boilers.

In the pamphlets named, and from which we have made such copious extracts, there are numerous wood-cuts showing in detail the form and fitting of the new trucks, which have been adopted by many railroad lines in England. To these pamphlets, readily obtainable through any English bookseller, we commend the attention not only of railroad companies and of those interested in the welfare of live stock transported by rail, but also of the humane among our legislators, to whom the subject is not a new one, although but little success has yet attended their labors.

BRIGANDAGE.

The Brigands of South Italy—How their Ranks are Kept Full—Their Romantic Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1868.

One of the great curses of Southern Italy is brigandage. It is an evil of almost immemorial duration. At certain epochs it will seem partially or entirely extinguished, only to break forth with renewed violence on the first favorable opportunity. The chief cause of this perennial vigor must be looked for in the political condition of Italy. Ever since the establishment of rival interests and powers, under the Christian era, there has been always some party weak enough and unscrupulous enough to avail themselves of the aid rendered by the prowess of these bands of outlawed men. They have occupied in Italy, in some respects, the position occupied by soldiers of fortune in other countries; a neutral position between conflicting parties when not employed, but their interests, sooner or later, compelling them to side with the party most able and willing to protect them and pay them, irrespective of principle. They have often, too, held the balance of power in their own hands, victory being determined for the party into whose side of the scale they might throw the weight of their swords, their numbers and their prestige. Thus they have derived importance from their exceptional position, as it was impossible to make war without reckoning either upon their assistance or their opposition. Thus was formed a power beyond the limits of ordinary government, but tacitly tolerated by the alternate consent of conflicting parties, in the very face and in the despite of law. Thus, from age to age, the institution has been enabled to maintain a precarious footing, the very law itself, at times, secretly tolerating its existence as a necessary evil.

The present state of affairs in Italy is illustrative of this. The regions around Naples are infested with brigands who are secretly encouraged, if not aided, by the partisans of the Pope and of FRANCIS at Rome because VICTOR EMMANUEL is at variance with the Pope, and FRANCIS wishes for a restoration; and this is the only way which these two factions at variance with the Government of New Italy have of carrying the war into the enemy's country. The Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL makes war upon them for this, among other reasons, but their suppression is rendered difficult, if not impossible, because they are subsidized and protected by the enemies of VICTOR EMMANUEL, whose cause they in their turn espouse; and they are able to harass the Italian Government in its own territory, sallying out from the mountain fastnesses of the Abruzzi, to become the plague and the terror of Continental tourists and the wealthy residents of the Neapolitan territory. Playing much the same *rôle* acted by the bushwackers of our Southern and Western States during the war of the rebellion, it is to be owned, that as is to be expected, political creed is not always a safeguard when a rich ransom is obtainable. But they are careful not to go too far. One fact is noticeable, and tends more than anything else to prolong the existence of the race in Italy; The rival Governments of Rome and Florence never unite in a simultaneous effort for the suppression of brigandage. When Rome is active against them the Italian Government is apathetic. When the powers at Florence are persecuting them Rome forgets its hostility. By this sign may always be known on which side the influence of the brigands is given. As long as this policy endures brigandage will also endure.

Another fact which makes this abuse difficult of suppression is the existence of the *manutengoli*—that that is, the portion among the people who are sworn to encourage and aid the bands of outlaws, and who, in return, receive their share of the proceeds of illicit gains. In the regions in which they make their haunts, there will be found scattered through the country families and individuals who are bound, by the most terrible of oaths, to warn the brigands of coming danger at the risk of their own lives; to protect and conceal them from the authorities; to furnish them with clothes, arms and means of existence; to give them information of promising jobs. All this being done with that strict secrecy which fear of the authorities on the one hand, and fear of the brigands on the other, prompts, renders the task of the Government almost hopeless. If one of the *manutengoli* neglects to do what is expected of him, or betrays the brigands, or connives at their betrayal, his life is not worth a moment's purchase. His house and effects, his friends and relatives, are all at the mercy of the band and subject to a swift and sure vengeance, which can only be evaded by flight or exile. Force and intimidation are often the means which are used to subject these unfortunates to this horrible servitude; but more generally the *manutengoli* are allied to the brigands by common interests. The ranks of the bands are filled from among the common people. A man kills another in a scuffle, or deliberately assassinates an enemy or a rival, or in some manner makes himself amenable to the laws. He is forced to fly—there is no refuge open to him but the wood. "To go to the wood," in the Italian idiom, is to become a brigand. His family and friends will then be bound to protect and aid the band in which he is enlisted. With us a criminal would attempt to leave the country, or evade the law in a distant State. But Italy is small and money scarce, and emigration not to be thought of, so brigandage is the only resource left, and this is how its ranks are kept filled up.

Their mode of operation is about thus: Some of their friends inform them of the arrival in a certain town of some rich tourist, whose means and ability to pay a high ransom they have ascertained through some of their confederates in the hotel where he lodges, perhaps from the very person employed by him as confidential servant. They learn when he is to take the road—often days beforehand; perhaps the postillion is in the plot. At a favorable point in the road a sally is made, the unfortunate traveler carried off by them to their fastnesses in the remote mountains, there to remain until such ransom as dictated by their needs or their cupidity is paid by his friends. And if the ransom is not forthcoming as speedily as they think proper, they sometimes indulge themselves in sundry little processes, which are not specially agreeable to the person operated upon—such as cutting off the ears and noses of their captives, and otherwise disfiguring them. It is only a few months ago that an Italian gentleman, in the vicinity of Naples, was sent back to his friends with both his ears cut off, on the payment of the ransom, because it was not as large as they had thought it should be, and was not forthcoming as speedily as they had desired.

Thus, one sees that their own countrymen are no exceptions to their tender mercies—in fact they do not fear their own Government as much as they do those of well-known foreign nations, whom they consider might take a signal and energetic vengeance if aroused through their Consuls. Several Italian gentlemen of property, loyal to the Italian Government, have been sufferers during the past Winter, and some of them have been subjected to most atrocious treatment. There was one case of two brothers; one of them was shot, after having been kept several months by the brigands, because the ransom was not forthcoming. And the other, whom they kept alive, because they still hoped to get it, by threatening him with a similar fate, only escaped through the timely capture of the band by the Government troops. He was in a most pitiable condition when sent back to his afflicted family, having been subjected to all sorts of bad treatment, and was worn to a skeleton from starvation. They generally used to prefer English or Americans—though for a reason I have already alluded to, they do not mutilate them, and they are sure to get a larger ransom for them. But they will not attempt captures except under very favorable circumstances, as they have had some lessons, which teach them that Englishmen and Americans in the face of danger are not inefficient beings. The history of the Englishman, Mr. MOENS, captured by them some three years since, is a case in point of their audacity and persistence.

The romantic and picturesque life of the brigands, pictured in romances, exists only in imagination. They are continually chased from place to place, constantly exposed to all weathers, and must often pass days in succession without eating. The few women who attach themselves to the bands are of a low and degraded character, still further brutalized by the barbarous manner in which they are treated by their masters. Still there are some people, who ought to know better, who persist in surrounding the career of these wretched people with a halo of romance.

A Prussian army officer, a noble man, of fine parts, handsome, young and brave, with a loving sister and many friends and brilliant expectations, forfeited all this and deserted his regiment to come to Italy and join one of the most notorious bands of outlaws. Doubtless his head was turned by reading SCHILLER's "Robbers," BYRON's "Corsair" and similar works. He found too late the fatal mistake he had made in associating himself with men, destitute alike of refinement and high principles. He had nothing in common with them, and was shut out from other companionship. He wished to become their Captain, but they would not be ruled by him. Thus, he led a miserable life under the control of a brutal and ignorant ruffian whom they chose for Captain. He could not leave them, for all was lost elsewhere. Finally, last Winter, in an attack made upon his band, he was taken and publicly shot. His name and rank were ascertained, and his effects sent to his sister. What a sad instance of the effects which spring from an ill-balanced mind!

Dr. Hawks and the Report of the Japan Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to the published report of the address of Dr. VINTON at the inauguration of the statue of Commodore PERRY, he asserted "from positive knowledge," that, although Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS is supposed to have edited the work known as *The Report of the United States Japan Expedition*, "he wrote nothing whatever but the preface, and that the rest is a direct transcript of Commodore PERRY's manuscript."

Having been a joint compiler with the late Dr. HAWKS of the book in question, and therefore feeling myself authorized to speak on the subject, I venture to deny what Dr. VINTON is reported to have asserted from "positive knowledge." Dr. HAWKS did write more than the preface, and the "rest," so far from being "a direct transcript of Commodore PERRY's manuscript," was mainly compiled from other material. The original journal of the Commodore was exceedingly meagre in quality and quantity, and bore no trace, according to my recollection, of those early studies of the *Spectator* with which Dr. VINTON credits him. The manuscript, if printed *verbatim*, would hardly cover more than a page of the TIMES. It was, indeed, bound up in two or more portly-looking volumes, but the writing was only on one side of each page, and formed a very narrow stream of text meandering through a broad-size continent of paper. We had at our service not only the scanty diary of the Commodore, but the liberal reports of the treaty negotiations taken down by his Secretaries, and the full journals of Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR and other subordinate officers of the expedition. These latter form the main staple of the compilation.

The family of the late Commodore PERRY must have the original journal in their possession, and Dr. VINTON, who is a relative, can easily substantiate for himself the correctness of what I have said, and thus substitute fact for his assertion of "positive knowledge." Your obedient servant,

ROBERT TOMES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1868.

Naturalization—Plain Remedy for a Great Wrong.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fully concur in what you say about the process of naturalization. As at present conducted, it is both a farce and a fraud. Is there no remedy? I think I can suggest one. Reduce, if you please—as Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER suggests—the probationary term to two or three years, instead of five, as now. But after naturalization, require of the foreign-born, as of the native citizen, one year's residence in the State, six months in the county, before he is allowed to vote. This, it seems to me, would remove one great inducement to fraud which now exists. Party committees would not then rush hundreds and thousands of foreigners through the naturalization mill on the remote contingency of getting their votes twelve months afterward; and we might feel pretty sure that aliens, taking out their own papers, did so with a full and fitting sense of the rights and privileges conferred, as of the obligations at the same time contracted. KNICKERBOCKER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1868.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

There is but one more State election to occur before the grand and final contest in November. This will be in West Virginia, which, on the 22d inst., will elect a Governor and other State officers, three members of Congress, the members of the Legislature, and minor officers. The following address has been issued by the Union State Central Committee:

To the Union Republicans of West Virginia:

The war against the rebellion draws to a close. Victory waits to rest upon your banner, if you shall have earned it—the crowning victory of all your efforts.

The time for argument has passed; the time for action has come. Not upon your fidelity, your loyalty, your intelligence, does the issue now depend, but upon your exertion. Your well-directed efforts have already placed a grand success within your power, as a careful canvass of the State attests. Your redoubled work will render that success overwhelming.

Every township should be by this time supplied with its tickets, printed on white paper, the names of State, district, county and township officers all on one slip. If your township is still without tickets, do you see immediately that tickets are provided in abundance. The Democracy in various parts of the State intend to scatter colored ballots among you bearing the names of Union candidates. Be on your guard against this and every other of their frauds. None but white ballots can, under the law, be counted.

On the day before the election, at the latest, know how every Union voter is to get to the polls, and on that day see that he comes, and comes early. Go in the morning for every one on whose coming you cannot absolutely rely; for the fewer men you have to hunt up in the afternoon, the more your efforts can be concentrated and made effective.

Go and vote yourself—vote in spite of rebel threats or violence. Driven to desperation, the rebels have but two resorts left—fraud and intimidation. We have the evidence that they mean to try both to the fullest extent, and we look to you to expose the one and defy the other. They will threaten violence, but they will be too cowardly to execute their threats if you show them you are not afraid of them.

Remember what depends upon your vote, and fail not, on any account, to cast it. If you are duly registered, vote in spite of every attempt of rebel bullies to prevent you. Remember that the authorities of your State and of the United States are at your back, and will maintain your rights and punish every man who attempts to wrong you out of your vote.

See that no unregistered man votes. Guard the purity of your ballot-box against the attempts which *will* be made to stuff it with illegal votes. Challenge every such unregistered vote and resist to the last the attempt to get it into the box. Give these rebels to understand that you are not to be trifled with, and that they cannot lie, swindle nor bully you out of your ten thousand Union majority of legal votes.

Get every registered Union vote—every one into the box, and keep every unregistered rebel vote out, and your majority will rise up like your mountains.

Give one day to your country. It may save you many hereafter.

Be vigilant, be active, be brave!

A. B. CALDWELL,
JOHN R. HUBBARD,
GRANVILLE D. HALL,
SAM'L B. McCOLLOCH,
Union State Central Committee.

The Candidates of the Two Parties.

The tickets nominated by the Republicans and the Democrats in West Virginia are as follows:

Republican.	*Democratic.*
GOVERNOR.	
W. E. Stevenson.	Johnson N. Camden.
AUDITOR.	
Capt. Thomas Boggess.	Daniel Mayer.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Capt. J. M. Piper.	S. V. Yanus.
TREASURER.	
Sergt. J. A. Macauley.	George J. Walker.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Thayer Melvin.	W. P. Willey.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.	
R. L. Berkshire.	Matthew Edmiston.
CONGRESSMEN.	
1. Gen. I. H. Duvall.	1. Henry S. Walker.
2. James C. McGrew.	2. William G. Brown.
3. John S. Witcher.	3. C. P. T. Moore.

United States Troops for West Virginia.

From the Wheeling, (West Va.,) Intelligencer, Oct. 14.

The people of Fairmont, Marion County, will wake up this morning, we suppose, to find themselves under the heel of the "military despotism." We have good authority for saying that a company of United States troops has been ordered to that point, to protect the officers of the State in inforcing the laws, and is presumed to be now there. We may add, also, for the information of such persons as have it in contemplation to obstruct the elections, by threats or the exercise of force, that Gen. THOMAS, commanding this military district, has been directed to furnish troops in any part of the State, and at any time they may be required.

THE McVEIGH CASE.—It is quite probable that this important suit will be decided shortly. A communication was received on Saturday by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, from Chief Justice CHASE, stating that he had set apart this month for the consideration of all reserved cases. The Chief Justice asks that the papers connected with the McVeigh case be at once forwarded to him.—*Richmond Examiner, Oct. 12.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Eighth Day of the Triennial Convention—Church Division—Foreign Deacons—Reports from the Committee of Canons, &c.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church resumed its session at 10 A. M., yesterday, at the Church of the Transfiguration.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were submitted and approved of.

Rev. Dr. PITKIN, one of the Committee on New Dioceses, reported a preamble and resolution relating to the division of the diocese of Western New-York, which on his motion was adopted.

Then the President introduced to the Convention the Bishop of Fredericton, N. B., who he said was well known to the Church in the United States. In 1853 he had given considerable help and strength to the Church here by his sermons and addresses. The Bishop was received by the deputies standing as a mark of their respect.

Rev. Dr. MANNEY, Minnesota, read an elaborate report, reviewing the history of the Provincial system, and recommending its adoption. He proposed the following:

Resolved, That the Canon on the division of the Church in the United States, into six provinces, proposed at the last Grand Convention, be referred to a special Committee of Five, to consider and perfect, and to report to the Convention for adoption. Carried.

FOREIGN ECCLESIASTICS—COADJUTORS.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, from the Committee on Canons, to whom was yesterday recommended the proposed amendment of canon 10, section 2, title 1, so as to admit a foreign deacon to priests' orders in the United States after his residence of one year, instead of three years, as previously required, handed in a report favorable to such amendment, and submitted a resolution to that effect, which was passed unanimously. The reverend gentleman then reported the following as a substitute for canon 13, section 5, title 1: When a Bishop of a diocese is unable by old age or other permanent cause or infirmity to discharge his Episcopal duties, or when it satisfactorily appears to the Convention of the diocese that due attention to such duties will seriously and permanently impair the health and physical ability of such Bishop, and he, in such last mentioned case, assents to the proposed election, one Assistant Bishop may be elected by and for the said diocese, who shall in all cases succeed the Bishop in case of surviving him. The Assistant Bishop shall perform such Episcopal duties and exercise such Episcopal authority in the diocese as the Bishop shall assign him; and in case of the inability of the Bishop to assign such duties, declared by the Convention of the Diocese, the Assistant Bishop shall, during such inability perform all the duties and exercise all the authority which pertain to the office of a Bishop. Assistant Bishops, hereafter elected, when duly consecrated, shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops; but no such Assistant Bishop shall have a vote upon any question therein, when the Bishop of his diocese is present. No person shall be elected or consecrated a suffragan Bishop, nor shall there be more than one Assistant Bishop in a diocese at the same time. Laid on the table.

CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT read a proposed canon with regard to the consecration of places of worship. It provided in the first place that no church or chapel shall be consecrated until the Bishop be furnished with evidence that the ground on which it stands is free from debt; secondly, that the title to the edifice and land shall be secured to those authorized by law to hold property for the diocese, parish or congregation, and that neither shall be encumbered or alienated without the consent of the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese; thirdly, that a place of worship, once consecrated, shall not be applied to unhallowed, worldly or common uses, nor disposed of or taken down without the permission of the Bishop and the consent of the Standing Committee of the diocese.

This report was ordered to be printed.

CHURCH UNITY.

The following Committee of Conference to confer with the Committee of the House of Bishops in regard to Dr. MEAD's resolution on Church unity was appointed by the President: Rev. Drs. MEAD, PINCKNEY and HAIGHT, and Messrs. McCRADY, BRADLEY and OTIS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY.

Rev. Mr. HENSHAW, of Rhode Island proposed a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Canons be requested to consider the expediency of amending canon 5, title 5, by adding after the words "ecclesiastical authority" in the fourteenth line, second paragraph, the words, "consent to such formation or establishment shall be considered as granted unless refused within three months after the ecclesiastical authorities have been duly notified of the intention to form such parish."

The resolution as submitted was referred to said committee.

CHANGE OF TIME.

At the opening of business the President threw out a suggestion that a better arrangement than that first adopted would be for the Convention to sit from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. uninterruptedly, daily; and at a subsequent part of the proceedings a resolution to that effect was adopted on the motion of Rev. Dr. PINCKNEY, of Maryland.

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE V. OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The order of the day was then taken up, being the consideration of the following report:

The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred several memorials praying for an amendment or repeal of the third clause of article 5 of the Constitution, respectfully report the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the alteration of the Constitution, (together with the amendment of the Canons,) recommended in the succeeding resolution be proposed, and that the same be made known to the several Diocesan Conventions, in pursuance of article 9 of the Constitution, viz:

Resolved, That article 5 of the Constitution be amended as follows:

1. By adding to the second clause of the said article the following words: "and such consent shall not be given by the General Convention until satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate in the contemplated new diocese shall have been given and accepted."

2. By striking out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city shall form more than one diocese."

3. By inserting the words "or more," between the words "two" and "dioceses," in the first line of the fourth clause.

4. By inserting the words "or more" between the words "two" and "dioceses," in the first line of the fifth clause, and by striking out the word "two" before the word "dioceses," in the third line, so that the article shall read as follows:

A Protestant Episcopal Church in any of the United States, or any territory thereof, not now represented, may at any time hereafter be admitted on acceding to this Constitution; and a new diocese, to be formed from one or more existing dioceses, may be admitted under the following restrictions:

No new diocese shall be formed or erected within the limits of any other diocese, nor shall any diocese be formed by the junction of two or more dioceses, or parts of dioceses, unless with the consent of the Bishop and Convention of each of the dioceses concerned, as well as of the General Convention, and such consent shall not be given by the General Convention until satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate in the contemplated new diocese shall have been given and accepted.

No city shall form more than one diocese.

In case one diocese shall be divided into two or more dioceses, the diocesan of the diocese divided may elect the one to which he will be attached, and shall thereupon become the diocesan thereof, and the Assistant Bishop, if there be one, may elect the one to which he will be attached: and if it be not the one elected by the Bishop he shall be the diocesan thereof.

Whenever the division of a diocese into two or more dioceses shall be ratified by the General Convention, each of the dioceses shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of the diocese so divided, except as local circumstances may prevent, until the same may be altered in either diocese by the Convention thereof. And whenever a diocese shall be formed out of two or more existing dioceses, the new diocese shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of that one of the said existing dioceses to which the greater number of clergymen shall have belonged prior to the erection of such new diocese, until the same may be altered by the Convention of the new diocese. And further

Resolved, That the following be adopted as a new canon, to be section 4 of canon 6, of title 3:

No new diocese shall be formed which shall contain less than six parishes, or less than six presbyters, who have been at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new diocese, and regularly settled in a parish or congregation therein, and qualified to vote for a Bishop. Nor shall any new diocese be formed if thereby any existing diocese shall be reduced so as to contain less than thirty parishes, or less than twenty presbyters who have been residing and settled and qualified as above-mentioned.

Mr. G. A. GORDON, of Alabama, touching the question of the propriety of increasing the number of dioceses and Bishops said that, if he believed this movement to be what the gentlemen from Virginia called a revolution, he would be disposed to oppose it. He had never been for revolution in the Church; but recent events made him a very anti-revolutionary man, both in State and Church. But he did not understand that a return to primitive Church principles was a revolution; and no one could have listened to the debate to-day without being satisfied that we want more Bishops. The gentleman from Virginia alluded to the fourth century, when we had 2,000 Bishops, and deduced the conclusion from our present numbers that the Church had abandoned the principle. The gentleman forgets one thing, and that is that then the Church was one—now rent and torn in a hundred pieces. Suppose to-day all the sects were in the Church, we would need 2,000 Bishops. And he firmly believed by the increase of the Episcopate, and thus extending the Church in its future everywhere, the sects would turn to the Church as the centre of Christian unity.

It being 3 o'clock, in accordance with the motion of Dr. PINCKNEY, the House adjourned, though many members were anxious to prolong the sitting until the report under discussion should be carefully considered.

Quarterly Report of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

The following is the report of Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY on the condition and standing of the Metropolitan Police for the three months ending July 31, 1868:

The following constitute the number of the force in full: Superintendent, 1; Inspectors, 4; Surgeons, 18; Captains, 45; Sergeants, 179; patrolmen detailed as roundsmen, 96; patrolmen on special duty, 309; patrolmen on patrol duty, 1,911; doormen, 90; total, 2,653. The above total does not include the nineteen persons constituting the clerical force, nor the eight persons employed on the telegraph. The force on duty in the several counties comprised in the Metropolitan District is as follows:

County of New-York—Captains, 34; Sergeants, 132; Surgeons, 16; Patrolmen detailed as Roundsmen, 71; Patrolmen on special duty, 263; Patrolmen on patrol duty, 1,565; Doormen, 7. Total—2,151.

County of Kings—City of Brooklyn—Captains, 10; Sergeants, 42; Surgeons, 2; Patrolmen detailed as roundsmen, 20; Patrolmen on special duty, 46; Patrolmen on patrol duty, 306; Doormen, 20. Total—446.

County of Richmond—Captain, 1; Sergeants, 2; Patrolmen detailed as roundsmen, 2; Patrolmen on patrol duty, 23. Total—28.

County of Westchester—Towns of West Farms and Yonkers—Sergeants, 3; Patrolmen detailed as roundsmen, 3; Patrolmen on patrol duty, 17. Total—23.

STATION-HOUSES.—The four classes of Station-houses referred to in previous reports have undergone but little change within the quarter. Those under the head of indifferent are in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Forty-fourth and Fiftieth Precincts. Those classed as good are in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-eighth and Fifty-first Precincts and in the sub-stations at Yonkers and Tremont. When the rebuilding of that in the Third Precinct is completed, it will take rank in this class; but without an increased area of land cannot be made a first-class Station for a command as large as the Precinct requires.

ARRESTS.

The number of arrests made in the entire district during the quarter was 27,849, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
New-York County	15,766	6,247	22,013
Kings County	4,044	1,245	5,289
Richmond County	280	52	332
Westchester County	185	30	215
Totals	20,275	7,574	27,849

Of the above 23,304 could read and write, 208 could read only, and 4,337 could neither read nor write; 11,850 were married, and 15,999 were single persons. Of the whole number arrested 14,795 were under 30 years of age, and 13,054 were over that age. Of the males 3,771 were between the ages of 10 and 20 years, 7,260 between 20 and 30 years, 4,889 between 30 and 40 years, 2,870 between 40 and 50 years, and 1,535 over 50 years. Of the females 811 were between 10 and 20 years, 2,947 between 20 and 30, 2,137 between 30 and 40, 1,167 between 40 and 50 years, and 506 over 50 years of age.

The nativity of persons arrested preserve nearly the same relative proportion between those of American and foreign birth as heretofore; those born abroad being 18,195, while 9,654 only were born in the United States, of which latter 431 were persons of color, being about 34 per cent. native to 66 per cent. foreign. The following shows the nationalities of the persons arrested during the quarter: United States, white, 9,223; United States, colored, 431—9,654; England, 968; Scotland, 323; Wales, 6; Ireland, 12,996; British Provinces, 178—14,471; Germans, (North and South,) 3,209; France, 202; Russia and Poland, 43; Italy, 45; Sweden and Norway, 55; Denmark, 8; Switzerland, 38; Holland, 32; other countries, 92—3,724; total, 27,849.

The number of arrests made for offences against property was, of males, 2,860; of females, 626—total, 3,486. For offences against person or the public peace was, of males, 17,415; of females, 6,948—total, 24,363. The losses sustained against offences against property during the quarter aggregates as near as can be ascertained about $341,256 70, and the amount recovered and restored to owners, through the instrumentality of the Police was $231,219 73.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the incidental duties performed by the force, the following may properly be contained in this report:

Complaints made for violation of corporation ordinances	13,864
Lodgers accommodated at station-house	29,274
Accidents reported	1,981
Fires discovered by the Police	256
Buildings found open and secured	1,296
Animals found astray and restored	270
Foundlings sent to Almshouse	22
Lost children found	2,438
Lost children restored to parents and guardians	2,408
Lost children sent to Almshouse	30
Money of lodgers cared for and returned	$133,799

Alleged Illegal Registration.

Officer BUDDINGTON, of the Fifth Ward, arrested PETER HUSSEY, of No. 452 Greenwich-street, aged 40 and a native of Ireland, because he attempted on Wednesday to register himself as a naturalized citizen in the Eighth District of the Fifth Ward. After his arrival HUSSEY stated that he had been in the United States nearly seven years, but had never declared his intention to become a citizen. He was at the Democratic Club-room, in the Vanderbilt House, on the corner of Hubert and Hudson streets, on the evening of the 9th inst., when one BARNEY FAGAN, of No. 4 Desbrosses-street, asked if he did not wish to be naturalized, and on his replying in the affirmative he was furnished a paper and sworn in at the City Hall. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING he sent for some explanation to the County Clerk, and received the following note in reply:

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
NO. 10 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

Hon. Judge Dowling:

DEAR SIR: The record upon which PETER HUSSEY's certificate was granted is duly on file in this office, and properly passed on by his Honor Judge BARNARD. The man evidently meant to procure his first papers, but had his application improperly made out. The Court requests you to return the certificate so that it may be destroyed. In the opinion of the Court the man did not intend to commit any fraud.

Very respectfully, CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

HUSSEY was accordingly discharged by the Magistrate.

JAMES MURPHY, of No. 63 Watts-street, was also arrested by the Fifth Ward Police for a similar attempt at the Third District, and he stated that he obtained his papers at the same club-room, from a man who he only knew as "Mr. MURPHY." He was sworn at the City Hall "to be true to the country," and confessed that he had never declared any previous intention to become a citizen. The Magistrate declared when the case came before him that there was no evidence that the prisoner intended fraud, so discharged him.

JOHN W. BLAKE, of No. 34 Desbrosses-street, found himself in the same predicament as the two others just mentioned, because he endeavored to register at the Eighth District of the Fifth Ward. He confessed to the Police that he came to this country in 1860, and arrived in New-York on the 11th of last July. He had not been a resident of this State for the past twelve months, obtained his papers on the 3d inst., and did not know who certified to his character or identity. This prisoner was also released yesterday by the Magistrate on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Fruit-Growers' Club.

The Club convened at the usual hour—1:30 o'clock—on Thursday, when Mr. CLIFF was called to the chair, and A. S. FULLER read and talked about "Bulbs and their Cultivation." Autumn, he said, is the proper time to plant bulbs. No manure should be applied to bulbs except it be thoroughly decomposed. If land be poor, let the manure be spread on the surface. There are several kinds of bulbs. We have the scaly bulbs and the solid bulbs. If a gladiolus be planted in very rich ground, the product will be large and coarse, and much inferior to those planted on ground less rich. If the scales of the lily be planted in sand in Autumn, in a box, and be kept in a cellar, every scale will produce a small bulb by next Spring. Different varieties are produced from seed. Here Mr. FULLER illustrated the *modus operandi* of hybridizing lilies or gladioli, which is done by applying the pollen of one blossom to the blossom of the other. The product will be flowers of a greater variety of color. Bulbs never bloom but once. Tube roses are bulbs. Many persons purchase bulbs that have blossomed the previous season; and they fail to get any flowers, because they have produced blossoms once and will never do so again. Some bulbs were then dissected, to show that the flowers of next season are already formed in the bulbs, and will be developed next year. Mr. FULLER says he resets all his lilies every season, as the process will improve them. This is true of all bulbs. By resetting them, and by forking over the ground, they all succeed better than to allow them to remain. Tube roses must be taken up in Autumn, as they are too tender to endure the cold of Winter.

Dr. SNODGRASS spoke of the influence of flowers on the moral feelings. Wherever there are flowers, he said, there is hope—there is a spark of goodness where there are flowers. Flowers are the hope of the earth. Flowers require moisture. We do not see the lily of the hill, but the lily of the valley.

A long discussion ensued on the instinctive love of flowers, in which there seemed to be but little agreement as to the source of the love of flowers. The subject for the next meeting was then considered, whereupon the subject of potatoes was chosen for the consideration of the Club one week hence, when the Chairman pronounced the meeting adjourned for one week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED ARSON CASES.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in an unoccupied room on the second floor of No. 305 West Twenty-fourth-street, owned by FRANCIS DWYER. The flames were speedily extinguished, with a damage to the building of $500, which is covered by an insurance to the full value of the premises. The Police became convinced on examining the room that it had been set on fire in two different places, so they arrested ROBERT JACKSON, a bar-keeper in the employ of DWYER, on suspicion of having committed arson, and he was detained to await the result of a more formal examination by Fire Marshal BRACKETT.... At a late hour on Wednesday night a fire was discovered in the basement of CHARLES MOUNT's dwelling, in Eighty-ninth-street, near First-avenue. The flames originated in an old lime barrel, which had been filled with shavings, and they were extinguished with trifling damage. The same premises were set on fire in a similar manner on the 13th inst. ELIZA MORIARTY, aged 17, and a domestic in the family, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having set fire to the barrel, and she confessed the crime. Her idea appears to have been to induce the family to remove from the locality, which is an unfrequented one.

ACCIDENTS.—EUGENE CURTIS, aged 40, and a native of Ireland, of No. 20 Batavia-street, walked off Pier No. 30 East River, while intoxicated, and was rescued by Officer NEALIS, of the Fourth Precinct. ....PATRICK FERRY, a laborer, aged 22, fell from the fourth story of a new building in Palisade-avenue, Yonkers, and was severely injured....PETER FENNEY, of No. 33 East Eleventh-street, was accidentally run over at the corner of Eighty-eighth-street and Broadway, by a truck and so severely injured that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... THOS. TAYLOR, of No. 10 Amity-street, was thrown from his wagon on the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, and severely injured....WM. KANE, a sailor, fell from a fire-escape, at the third story of No. 36 Cherry-street, and was dangerously injured.... DAVID O'BRIEN was run over, in Broadway, near Lispenard-street, by a runaway horse and severely injured. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

CRICKET.—The game between the English Eleven and the Twenty-two was resumed yesterday, the Eleven scoring 143 in their first innings, of which PAULEY scored 33 and TARRANT 32. The Twenty-two began their second innings, and had scored 3 for one wicket, when the stumps were drawn. Playing will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-day, in order to get through by 1 P. M., in time to play the base ball match. The game will no doubt end in a draw.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. Sanchez, the Chilian Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire, is at the Astor House. Gen. Gerdine, of Mississippi; Prof. Cope, of Philadelphia; and Judge Grover, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Marvin, of Skaneateles, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. T. H. Canfield, of Vermont; Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton; and Hon. H. B. Titus, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MUTUAL VS. UNION.—The regular match between these Clubs yesterday could not be played on account of the absence of the Union players; but, as the Mutual put in an appearance, the Union either had to play or give up a ball, so they went in, and, with seven men in the field, scored six runs in a game of six innings to the Mutual's 14.

GRACE CHURCH.—A morning paper reported, yesterday, that the congregation of Grace Church, becoming tired of operatic music, had discharged their $4,000 choir, and that Mr. BROWN, the sexton, had also taken his departure on account of sundry causes of discontent. There is no truth in either statement.

MINOR ITEMS.—A child of PETER MACE died very suddenly yesterday morning, at the father's residence No. 238 West Sixteenth street. The Coroner were notified....EMIL G. STRAUSS, who keeps a drug store at No. 325 Third-avenue, was found on Wednesday night to be temporarily insane, supposed to have been caused by the recent desertion of his wife. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment....The body of the unknown boy, which was found in the river near Ward's Island recently, has been identified as that of JOHN O'BRIEN, aged 6, of Port Morris.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
3667—Gardner vs. Morrissey, President, &c.	5013—Haughwont et al. vs. Gay.
4807—Thurber et al. vs. Little.	5031—U. S. Blasting Oil Co. vs. Sullivan et al.
4293—Saltus vs. Lockwood.	5049—Allen et al. vs. Jost.
5137—Hyams vs. Salinger et al.	5055—Shepard vs. Kish.
19.1—Connor et al. vs. Richert.	5065—Wilmerding et al. vs. Wolf et al.
3553—Butler vs. Merritt et al.	5267—Hewes et al. vs. Bernett et al.
3611—Lockwood vs. Bartolet, &c.	5279—Francis vs. Punchard et al.
3689—Lyon vs. Chase.	5331—Rensselaer et al. vs. Shute et al.
3809—Gt. Western Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.	5483—Salhinger vs. Ketchum &c.
4603—Hopkins vs. Mockler.	5491—Mape et al. vs. Baron.
4241—Pendergast, Ex., &c., vs. Davenport.	5503—Salhinger vs. Supman, &c.
4283—Disosway et al. vs. Barnett et al.	5522—O'Reilly vs. Schultz.
4337—Morton et al. vs. Watts et al.	5519—Marble vs. Stafford et al.
4513—Kolmfelder et al. vs. Illig.	5577—Lobas vs. Newland.
4619—Schenck vs. Kelly et al.	5607—Holden vs. Mackay.
4761—Sanford vs. De Noyelles, &c.	5611—Spingarn et al. vs. Posner et al.
4777—McGrath et al. vs. Youngs.	5653—Cont. Nat. Bk. vs. Collins.
4809—Johnson, Jr., vs. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.	5703—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Simonson.
4815—Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Co. vs. Newburgh.	5705—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Simonson.
4823—Leverett vs. Elliott et al.	5649—Kelly, Saff., vs. Whitney et al.
4843—Jerome vs. Romayn et al.	5657—Nolan vs. Meyer et al.
4985—Reed vs Saunders et al.	5659—Ruppell vs. Meyer et al.
	5664—Horney vs. Mason.
	5317—The People ex. rel. Bradley vs. Stevens.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2782½—Cox vs. Kiernan.	4798—Frazier vs. McClenachy.
3.28—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impl'd, &c.	4920—Devlin vs. Bristol.
3636—Pratt et al. vs. White et al.	4930—Cullingworth vs. Larner.
4012—Chadbourne vs. Masset et al.	4946—McConnell et al. vs. Pyne.
4030—First Nat. Bk. of Richmond vs. Walker.	5026—Bean vs. Hall.
4088—Peetsch vs. Hedden.	5044—Russell vs. Sanborn.
4112—Cook vs. Feyh et al.	5068—Law vs. Garbutt.
4260—Wood vs. American Washing Co.	5076—McQuaid vs. Redmond et al.
4270—Rosenthal et al vs. Lowenstein.	5096—Stern vs. Schuster.
4362—Great West'n Ins. Co. vs. Thayer et al.	5180—Leverette vs. O'Neill et al.
4360—Kopper vs. Moore et al.	5194—Sensheemer et al. vs. Melleney et al.
4464—Straub vs. Millemann.	5246—Anglo-Austrian Bank vs. Fremont.
4466—Sonalk vs. Prelsticker.	5292—Pitt et al. vs. Kerwin.
4484—Birdseye et al. vs. Monitor Horse-shoe Co.	5318—Wash'n Iron Works vs. Simonson.
4534—Fourth Nat. Bk. of N. Y. vs. North American Steamship Co.	5372—Conley vs. French et al.
4604—Leszosky vs. Wolff.	5388—Ballard vs. Kelly.
4628—Steinway vs. Levy.	5592—Quassaick Nat. Bk. of Newb'g vs. Waddell.
4682—Doherty vs. Balch.	5604—Sullivan vs. Pac. Mail Steamship Co.
4758—Whittemore et al. vs. Kimball.	5630—Paillard et al. vs. Reed.
4762—Wood vs. Ree.	4970—Townsend et al. vs. Carpenter.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
112—Hamilton vs. Clinton et al.	189—Oakly, Ex'r, &c., vs. Danforth et al.
135—Kirkpatrick vs. Fay.	190—Ryerson vs. Sterzelbach.
145—Hackettstown Nat'l Bank vs. Rea et al.	191—Waterbury vs. Bradley et al.
149—Lawson vs. Terry.	192—Kerr vs. Boyd.
184—Taber vs. Frankenthal, &c.	193—Hatch vs. Pengrach et al.
185—Prouts vs. Mich. So. & N. I. R. R. Co.	194—Merritt vs. Valentine et al.
186—Holsman vs. Wetmore et al.	195—Powers vs. Amory et al.
187—Coster, Trustee, &c., vs. Reubell et al.	

Demurrers.

33—Bigler vs. Furman et al.	52—Hoppock vs. Morgan.
36—Isaacs vs. Winters.	53—Hoppock vs. Gillespie, Morgan & Co.
39—Douglas vs. Bigelow.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
107—Curran vs. Ludington.	221—Williams vs. Tilden.
108—Valentine vs. Ludington.	230—Cipperly et al. vs. Little.
124—Wooster vs. Kursneedt.	232—In re. Col. Coast Wrecking Co.
162—Wise vs. Dapplemeyer.	234— —— vs. ——.
191½— —— vs. ——.	242— —— vs. ——.
193—Hedden vs. Johnson et al.	262— —— vs. ——.
207— —— vs. ——.	270— —— vs. ——.
208—Kritz vs. Frost.	271— —— vs. ——.
208½— —— vs. ——.	272— —— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J. Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
312—Coleman vs. Carroll.	470—Thurber vs. Manhattan Engine Company.
4.4—Reynolds et al. vs. Leland.	472—Mueller vs. Hoyt.
410—Cooley vs. Streglitz et al.	474—Ryan vs. McDonald.
462—Sheppard vs. Brooks.	476—DeWolf vs. Crandell.
464—Potter et al. vs. Mullen et al.	478—Ward et al. vs. Chase et al.
466—Smith vs. Duchardt.	480—Eanes vs. Morris et al.
468—Twomey vs. Stoddard.	482—Cole vs. Mappem.
	484—Jones vs. Bernard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
301—Jamison vs. Bleecker-st. R. R.	460—Grimes vs. Savings Bank.
429—Moody vs. Strong.	461—Doughty vs. Frear.
442—Mittnacht vs. Terwilliger.	463—Young vs. Young.
277—Hoagland vs. Birdseye.	464—Johnson vs. Sylvester.
306—Mooney vs. Garland.	465—Reus vs. Fulton Ferry and B.-st. R. R. Co.
—Josling vs. Acton.	466—Robinson vs. Cotheal.
454—Naylor vs. Kmrod.	467—Schnepp vs. Buchanan.
340—Odell vs. Gleason.	468—White vs. Cohen.
—Van Buren vs. Schenck.	468½—McCarthy vs. Powelson.
293—Morel vs. Molvant.	469—O'Donnell vs. Shipman.
350—Hoffman vs. Middleton.	470—Hogg vs. Shipman.
35½—Same vs. Same.	471—Appel vs. Dilger.
411—Baker vs. Montgomery.	472—Dunn vs. Johnson.
451—Moore vs. Elting.	474—Ellinger vs. Brush.
458—Jones vs. Morgan.	
459—Baldwin vs. Masnel.	

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE SCHAFFER EXTRADITION CASE.

The examination in the case of Heinrich Schaffer, whose extradition is asked by the Prussian Government on a charge of wife murder at Bretzenheim, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner OSBORN.

The documentary evidence, as developed before the Magistrate abroad, was voluminous, and in effect showed that in April last the body of the unfortunate woman was found hanging in a stable near the prisoner's house. It was then rigid and cold, and as it was believed she had committed suicide, the remains were buried without further inquiry. It was subsequently found that Schaffer was very intimate with a widow named Klug, who resided near his dwelling, and with whom, it is charged, he had adulterous intercourse. The prisoner, it appears, confessed to the widow that he had poisoned his wife, and had subsequently hung her up in the stable. The widow became frightened and nervous at the terrible revelation, and her manner led Schaffer to be very uneasy about his personal safety. At length a rumor spread that he had murdered his wife, and the Burgomaster of the town was notified of the facts and had the remains exhumed, when, after three tests, it was found that the stomach contained strychnine. The tests were made on the 15th of June last, but the prisoner left for this country two days before. The account of his arrest in Paterson, N. J., on the charge, appeared in the TIMES immediately afterward.

The only oral testimony taken yesterday was that of *Herman Brandt*, a resident of Paterson, who swore that Schaffer boarded with him at the time of his arrest; had stated to him that his wife was dead, but said nothing about the cause of her death; that he stated that he came from Bretzenheim, and that his conduct had always been peaceful and quiet.

The defence not being prepared, further examination was deferred until Wednesday next. Mr. Chas. Goepp, of the firm of Kapp, Goepp & Burke, counsel for the North German Confederation, appeared for that Government, and Mr. E. D. McCarty for the prisoner. Shaffer is apparently 50 years of age, and a harmless person. He seems very nervous, in view of the evidence against him.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—OCT. 15.

Before Judge Barnard and a Jury.

THE QUARREL OF MEMBERS IN THE ZION CHURCH.

The People ex rel. Montague Ward et al. vs. John H. Thompson et al.—This was a *quo warranto* proceeding, commenced in pursuance of the statutes of this State for the purpose of ousting the defendants from their office as vestrymen of the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church. The Zion Church edifice is located on Madison-avenue, at the corner of Thirty-eighth-street, in this City. Some time ago a chapel of this Church was established at No. 557 Third-avenue, and finally a large and enterprising congregation was gathered at the latter place. The point in controversy, briefly stated, is as follows: An election was held at Zion Church for the purpose of electing vestrymen. There were two parties, and for several days before the election the excitement ran quite high, especially for a church election. It appears that at least seven persons belonging to the chapel in Third-avenue, and whose moneyed, social and religious interests were identified with the chapel institution—voted in Zion Church for the vestrymen who were elected. But for these seven voters from the Chapel, the defendants could not have been placed in office. The main question involved was whether the chapel is a part and parcel of Zion Church, or whether it is an independent church.

Bishop Horatio Southgate, Rector of Zion Church, was called as a witness and testified as to the way in which the chapel had been organized. It was in part a missionary enterprise. According to the rules of the Church a man was qualified to vote who was a pew-holder, or a communicant in the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Peckham, counsel for the plaintiffs, took the point that the chapel was established solely as a missionary enterprise, and that therefore it was an independent organization, and that the seven men from the chapel had no right to vote in Zion Church for vestrymen; and that inasmuch as the votes of these seven chapel men elected the vestrymen, who are defendants herein, their election was illegal, and the action ought to be sustained by the Court.

Mr. S. P. Nash, for the defendants, insisted that the chapel was but a part of Zion Church; that Zion Church supported the chapel, and had always done so; that the Church established the chapel, supported the curate, and paid all the expenses. It was a free Church, there being no such thing in the chapel as pew-owners.

Judge BARNARD, on motion of defendant's counsel, after listening to all the testimony produced, and the arguments, *pro* and *con*, decided that the action could not be maintained. He said it was evident that the chapel was the offspring of Zion Church, and a part of it. Apparently the chapel had been established, not only for missionary purposes, but as a matter of convenience for the parishioners. All the funds collected in the chapel went for missionary purposes, Zion Church supported the chapel, and the curate who officiated there was paid his salary from funds provided by the mother church. The complaint must therefore be dismissed, with leave to the plaintiffs to take the case in the first instance to the General Term of this Court, upon the questions of law raised on the trial.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Peckham; for the defendants, Mr. S. P. Nash.

CONTRACTS MADE IN VIEW OF RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Thomas A. Harris vs. The Mercantile Trading Company (Limited.)—This action was brought on a draft or bill of exchange, drawn by one C. E. Thorburn, at sixty days sight, dated Aug. 18, 1864, for £1,000, upon the defendants.

The facts, in brief, are that the defendants were a company organized under the laws of Great Britain, having their headquarters in the City of London. Thorburn, above-named, was an agent authorized by them to come on to this country during the war, and during the time of the blockade of the Southern ports, and open negotiations in regard to the purchase of cotton of the Confederate Government, and to make arrangements for the receipt of guns, ammunition, provisions and other articles contraband of war. The defendants claimed that Thorburn's agency was invalid; that the Company had no authority to empower him to draw such a draft; and that the Confederate States, so-called, then being at open war with the United States authorities, an attempt was made by the plaintiff to give the Confederates aid and comfort by means of the funds to be raised on the bill of exchange in suit. That the plaintiff proposed to a third party to transfer to the defendants a contract, the object and intent of which was to run the blockade, and to violate divers laws of the United States, and that the plaintiff stipulated for the bill of exchange as part of the bonus or commission to accrue to himself for making the proposed transfer. Hence they insist the bill of exchange is void.

The testimony being closed, the case was submitted to the Court on the questions of law which had been raised. The Court decided that the defence had not been made out, and that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment for the amount of the bill of exchange, with interest, amounting to $9,723 85. An order was made that the case be heard on the questions of law at the General Term in the first instance.

For plaintiff, Messrs. La Roque & McFarlane; for the defendants, Mr. A. S. Sullivan.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 15.

By Judge Ingraham.

Van Arnan et al. *vs.* Thomas T. Sheffield et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

Carhart et al. *vs.* Waggener; motion denied with $10 costs.

Levy *vs.* Norton; motion granted on payment of costs of motion, $10, and of entering judgment.

By Judge Cardozo.

Lincoln *vs.* Shay; order granted discharging receiver.

Frazer et al. *vs.* Freeman; case and amendments settled.

Fielding et al. *vs.* Massie; motion granted.

Marsh *vs.* McArthur; motion granted.

Briggs et al. *vs.* Wolfe et al.; motion denied.

Claflin et al. *vs.* The Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Long Island; motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the following cases were disposed of:

James McGrath and John Pellet pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with burglary in the third degree. On the 19th of September the lager-beer saloon of Henry Brunjes, No. 1,394 Third-avenue, was burglariously entered by the prisoners and $15 worth of cigars stolen. They were sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

John Crawson admitted that, on the 2d inst., he stole $70 worth of woolen goods from Leopold Joseph, and was sentenced therefor to State Prison for two years and six months.

Rosanna Maguire, a house servant, pleaded guilty of stealing a lot of clothing, worth $144, and also about $14 in United States notes, from her employer, Mrs. George, of Madison-avenue. She was sent to State Prison for two years.

Thomas Latham was arraigned for stealing $25 worth of wine and a small sum of money from his employer, Mr. Benjamin Ashly. Capt. Isaiah Rynders, who was assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner, entered a plea of "guilty" on behalf of his client. Latham was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

James Madden, charged with stealing two blankets and one coat, valued at $50, the property of Joseph King, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Wm. Wilcox pleaded guilty of attempting to steal $36 worth of shoe thread from Messrs. Hart & Butler on the 7th inst. He was remanded until to-day.

Mary Brown was tried for stealing two silk dresses, valued at $150, from Mr. Bernstein, of No. 110 Greene-street. The testimony failed to establish the girl's guilt, and she was therefore acquitted by the Jury, under direction of the Court.

Mary Mooney, a mere child, was charged with having stolen $75 in money from a lady by whom she was employed as a servant. She tearfully confessed her guilt, and the Recorder suspended sentence.

On motion of the District-Attorney, a *nol. pros.* was entered in the case of Eliza Hassler, charged with bigamy, it appearing that she was insane at the time of her second marriage.

Andrew Watson, jointly indicted with James E. Irving, James Morgan and John Campbell for larceny from the person, was arraigned for trial separately, his comrades, who were at large under bail, failing to appear. The charge against the prisoner was that he picked the pocket of Mr. Edward D. Cope, of Philadelphia, on the evening of the 10th of July last, while in a Cortland-street stage, of $55 in money. The jury convicted him, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. He was remanded until next week for sentence.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Gunning S. Bradford, Jr., represented the People.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar yesterday was made up of twenty-one cases of petit larceny, nineteen of assault and battery, five of cruelty to animals, three of keeping disorderly house, two violations of the Health law, and one misdemeanor. These cases were without any public interest. The following case, however, was an exception:

AN ASSAULTING POLICEMAN.

George H. Kemp, a patrolman of the Sixth Precinct, was arraigned for the assault upon Eliza Schirmer and Caroline Brown, at No. 40 Chatham-street, the particular of which were published in the TIMES immediately after the occurrence. When the case was called yesterday Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who appeared for the accused, entered a formal plea of guilty in his behalf, and trusted to the leniency of the Court. Justice DOWLING, therefore, addressed to the prisoner a lengthy harangue, in which he spoke of his conduct in very severe terms. The Magistrate said that heretofore it had been his custom when members of the Police force had been brought before him charged with assaults to send them before the Police Commissioners without taking any action; hereafter, however, this rule would be abrogated, and policemen would be dealt with precisely as citizens. He would try all cases of policemen charged with assault, and, where guilt should be proven, he would award such punishment as the case might warrant. He did not think it was sufficient protection to the citizen nor sufficient punishment of the wanton officer that being sent before the Police Commissioners he should meet with nothing worse than dismissal from the force. In conclusion, Justice DOWLING sentenced the prisoner Kemp to be imprisoned two months in the Penitentiary upon the complaint of Eliza Schirmer. In the other case sentence was suspended.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Forrest, G. Clarke, Mordaunt, Burnett, Marlowe, Donaldson, Warwick, Miss Lillie, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Characters by Mme. Rose Bell, Mlle. Fontaine, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OUT OF THE STREETS. Characters by Misses Irving, Denvil, Grey, Chapman, Messrs. Bangs, Coleman, Studley and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL—and TO OBLIGE BENSON. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
WILLIAM TELL. Leading character by Mr. Hermann Hendrichs.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Ole Bull, Miss Barton, Messrs. G. T. Hall, G. W. Morgan, E. Lansing and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS.
No. 161 5th-av., corner 23d-st.
FREE READINGS. By Mr. D. C. Bell, of Great Britain.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA. (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

ALLEMANIA HALL.
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

All the administrative centres of Spain adhere to the Junta and monarchical principles, and denounce religious orders. Seven cities denounce the clergy. In order that representatives of Cuba and Porto Rico may appear the meeting of the Cortes has been fixed for the 15th of December. The Bishops of Huesca and Urgel have been removed by the Junta; they are accused of having aided the recent Carlist demonstrations.

The *Epoque* (newspaper) thinks that the United States will soon be asked the cause of Admiral FARRAGUT's movements in Europe, by some of the great Powers.

The Rigsdag of Denmark have replied to the King's opening speech.

It is reported that 30,000 men have been furloughed from the French army and navy by the Government.

The cable announces that Mount Vesuvius is still in an active state of eruption.

GENERAL.

Important intelligence is received from South America. The Allies have taken the Paraguayan position at the mouth of the Tebicuary River, and have gained possession of the capital, which President LOPEZ has abandoned. It is reported that the President has gone, unattended, to a town in the interior.

Two severe earthquake shocks were felt on Saturday night by the people of Floyd Court-house, Va. The duration of the first shock is supposed to have been about ten seconds, and that of the second about five seconds.

The loss of the American schooner *Angie M. Moffit*, of Rockland, Me., on a voyage from Rockland to Galveston, with a cargo of lime and lath, is reported by the United States Consul at Nassau, N. P. She struck on Orange Cay on the 19th of September, and, together with her cargo, was destroyed by fire.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of the American Institute opened in Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, and will continue during the month.

JOSIAH PERHAM, well known in connection with railroad excursions in the East, is dead.

Mr. SAMUEL NEAL, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1864–5, from Boston, died in that city on Tuesday night.

A meeting will be held in Norwalk, Conn., on the 17th of November, to accept or reject the city charter granted it at the last General Assembly.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, has appointed Thursday, Nov. 26, Thanksgiving Day in that State—the same day appointed by the President for National Thanksgiving.

Next Wednesday will be "regatta day" in Springfield, Mass. There will be three races—two wherry races, and the international contest between the WARD brothers and the St. John, N. B., "Paris crew." Both the wherry races will be open to all who choose to enter.

A convention of delegates, representing the emigrant societies of the United States, will assemble in Baltimore on Saturday next. The object is stated to be to adopt a uniform system of action for the protection and encouragement of emigration. Preparations have been made for the reception of delegates, who are expected from all the principal cities of the Union.

JOHN PHILLIPS, recently a clerk in the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in that city. He was only recently discharged from that office. He had been depressed in spirits by strong drink.

Gen. HANCOCK arrived in Washington yesterday. His health is much improved, though he still suffers from his wounds received at Gettysburg.

The annual session of the Old School Presbyterian Synod of Albany was held at Saratoga yesterday. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of the union of the Old and New Schools.

The New-England Church in Forty-first-street celebrated its annual reunion last evening.

An eloquent address upon the issues of the Presidential canvass was delivered by Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, to an audience of the loyal merchants of New-York, in Cooper Institute, last evening.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention held its eighth day sessions yesterday. Certain amendments to the canons were proposed and discussed. The Bishop of Fredericton, N. B., was introduced to the Convention as their guest, and was received by them standing.

A meeting of sewing-women took place last night, at No. 68 East Broadway, for the purpose of forming a Sewing-machine Operators' Union. Many interesting facts were elicited regarding the pitiful wages paid for women's labor, and a determination was made to form coöperative societies for labor as soon as feasible.

The litigation among certain officers of Zion Church (Protestant Episcopal) was terminated yesterday by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court. The complaint of the relators has been dismissed. The Court held that the chapel on Third-avenue is a part of Zion Church on Madison-avenue.

Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of German Republicans was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. Gen. KRYZANOWSKI presided, and Hons. E. HEISTING, of Louisiana, and J. SCHUTZE, of Texas, and Messrs. SOLOMON SPITZER and E. W. HOABER, M. D., made able addresses.

In the case of KNOX *vs.* JONES, fully reported in our law columns on the 15th inst., the jury rendered a verdict of $750 for the plaintiff.

An unusual amount of business was transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Ten prisoners were tried and nine convicted. Five convicted were sent to State Prison, and one to the Penitentiary, while others were remanded, or discharged under suspension of judgment.

Commissioner OSBORN yesterday commenced an examination of the charge of murder preferred by the Prussian Government against HEINRICH SCHAFFER. The prisoner is accused of having poisoned his wife, at Bretzenheim, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in April last, after which he fled to this country, and the proceedings now in progress are under an application for a certificate of extradiction. The testimony deduced yesterday was chiefly documentary, and went to establish the guilt of the accused. The examination was postponed until Wednesday next.

Cotton closed briskly and firmly yesterday. A fairly active business was reported in Breadstuffs; Wheat was dearer, while Flour, Corn and Oats were cheaper. Provisions were less active; Hog products favored purchasers. Groceries were stiffly held on a good inquiry, particularly of Coffee and Sugars. Freights were quoted firmer on moderate engagements.

A Democratic Organ on the Danger and Duty of its Party.

Mayor HOFFMAN, in his Albany speech, asserted that "the Democratic Party never repudiated anything." But the *World* entreats the party to repudiate its platform, and in the last stage of the campaign shake off the men and the policy that are dragging it to destruction. In the opinion of our contemporary, the party it serves must be transferred bodily to Republican ground before obtaining a glimpse of victory.

The results of Tuesday's elections have brought the *World* to this conclusion. It tries to find excuses for hopefulness, and in solemn periods heaps compliments on "the youthful, indomitable Democracy." It is puzzled in an attempt to ascertain "why, having come so near"—so very near!—"success in these elections, we have just missed it," but thinks that it discovers two reasons, "in the absence of either of which our triumph would have been certain." And what are these reasons? One is the military prestige and personal popularity of Gen. GRANT; the other the position assumed by Gen. BLAIR and the Southern Democratic leaders on the Reconstruction question. After much anxious inquiry and prayerful consideration, the *World* declares that these are the great stumbling-blocks in the path of the Democratic Party. The Republican nominee is too strong for it, in the first place; and in the next place, its own platform is odious enough to sink it. We agree with the *World*. These are among the causes of its Party's defeat. And those of the Democracy who share our neighbor's tribulation, and desire to secure positions on the winning side while time yet remains for the transfer, cannot do better than come over to the Republicans. They can share success only by joining the Republican Party, whose candidate and platform have the somewhat important advantage of being supported by a majority of the people.

As we read the *World*, this is, in effect, what it proposes. The suggestion is presented cautiously, of course. The spectacle of a leading Democratic organ proposing to swap parties in mid-stream is in many respects so remarkable that extreme care is necessary to avert an outcry. There are old fogies in the Democratic ranks who foolishly imagine that it is better to sink with their principles than float without them, and it is desirable to wound the prejudices of these antiquated creatures as little as possible. Hence the *World* begins by appealing to "the youthful, indomitable Democracy," and by magnifying the heroic excellence of the courage which it hopes to call into play. The effort is one of those sublime strokes of literary art which extort admiration from beholders. But for something of this sort, the cynic might exclaim, after perusing the *World's* article, "Here is the principal organ of the proud Democratic Party shivering on the river's brink, frightened by the lusty shouts of loyalty in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and seeing no safety out of the Republican ark, yet afraid to take the responsibility of a decisive plunge." This, we repeat, is what in ordinary circumstances would be suggested by an appeal akin in purport to that of the *World*. But the genius of the journalist is equal to the occasion. The chattering of the teeth, and the shivering of the limbs, are adroitly concealed, and we are treated to tropes and ornaments, in English and French, with a profusion that disarms criticism. "This is a young country," and "the time has come," "the hour has struck," when, "by a magnificent exercise of pluck," the Democratic Party should "enter into the fulness of its expanding, exuberant life," instead of continuing on "the declivity which descends to decadence and decrepitude." With such gorgeous luxuriance of language does the *World* endeavor to induce an abandonment of the Democratic candidates and platform. "If you will not go over to the Republicans," quoth the oracle to its worshipers, "by all means adopt the Republican policy and fight out the brief remainder of the battle on that line."

We are epitomising, not exaggerating, as these further passages, borrowed from our contemporary's article, plainly prove:

> "If, in a review of the whole situation, it shall be concluded that mistakes have been made, it is better that they should be corrected now, than that the country should be dragged through four more weary years of strife, to be redeemed then by measures of the same kind that might, by a magnificent exercise of pluck, be as easily adopted now. Whatever a sagacious forecast may perceive to be the proper course for the Democratic Party four years hence, if it should be beaten now had better be pursued at once. * * * If our leaders should be convinced by the result of the late elections that some mistakes were made by not following their original judgment; if those who disagreed with them in opinion now see that they misjudged; if there is any impediment to success which can yet be removed by noble daring, or self-sacrificing virtue, or a bold stroke of policy, now is the hour for action! It would be an infinite pity if, when we are so very near success, we should fail to win it by the lack of a little boldness."

With what suggestive delicacy is the dilemma stated! Since it has been made manifest that SEYMOUR and BLAIR and the Hampton-Pendleton platform are ordained to defeat, the *World* entreats "the recognized leaders of the party" to pause and consider the possibility of making a fresh start. "If mistakes have been made" in allowing extremists to dictate the platform and nominate the candidates, now is the time for practical repentance.

To appreciate fully the force of the *World's* proposition, it is necessary to recall the view which it expressed before the meeting of the New-York Convention. Our contemporary then realized the dangers to its party arising from the violent demands of the repudiators on one hand and the nullifiers on the other. It predicted inevitable defeat as a consequence of allowing these classes to control party action, and urged the adoption of a moderate, conciliatory policy. The Convention, however, did precisely what the *World* advised it not to do. It placed the party in the hands of the extremists. It made war upon the financial faith and the solvency of the country, and committed the party to a course of nullification and revolution in Southern affairs. It put upon the ticket a man who had not a single claim to notice beyond the boldness with which he advocated nullification, and associated with him one whose worse than womanly weakness makes him as clay to be molded as the rebel leaders may desire. In a word, it started with objectionable candidates on an obnoxious platform, with rebel Generals and Copperheads as the guides and masters of the party. The effect we see in the resistless uprising of the people which baffled organized fraud and violence on Tuesday, and will carry GRANT into the Presidency with a rush that may well appal the traitorous elements of the Democratic Party.

The *World* would fain excuse the extraordinary nature of its proposition by the plea that the errors of its party are errors of detail merely, not of principle. But this is folly. Whatever else may be urged against the managers of the New-York Convention, at least it must be admitted that they boldly affirm their principles. They are in favor of breaking down the national credit, and they put forward a policy which tends directly to that end. They are in favor of overthrowing the new Governments and disregarding the Reconstruction acts as null and void, and they say so. They are repudiators and rebels, but they are not hypocrites. They sustain SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and their platform, because they unitedly express the principles and purposes which actuate "the youthful, indomitable Democracy."

When, therefore, the *World* arrays itself against what it deems mistakes, it arrays itself against the vital, governing forces of the Democracy. And a contest between a journal and the great majority of the party of which it is understood to be an organ, does not leave us in doubt as to the result.

The Late Order of the President.

The allegation that the late order to Military Commanders, issued by the President, sanctions the holding of an election in the unreconstructed States, seems to us unfounded. That order recites so much of the law as applies to the electoral privileges of States represented in the Government, and the duty of the military power in relation thereto. But it omits the law defining the standing of the unreconstructed States, and forbidding the reception of votes from them; and therefore, neither directly nor inferentially, touches the decision of Gen. REYNOLDS. The whole tenor of the law as quoted applies exclusively to States in which the legislative function is in active operation. It has no bearing upon States which are out of the Union, so far as representation is concerned. These have no Legislature, no authority of any kind which is not subject to the military power, in regard to which the President's action is restrained by the Reconstruction acts. There could be no election there without the reappearance on the scene of the bastard Governments which the law abolished; and any attempt on the part of their officials to hold an election under provisions which have been swept aside, would be as unwarranted as an attempt to improvise Legislatures or Courts without a semblance of legal sanction. In putting down efforts of this character, the District Commander would not be interfering with an election, for none can be lawfully held; he would be simply preserving the peace as against breakers of the law.

For these reasons, the President's order appears to us in no manner to affect the proceedings of Gen. REYNOLDS, or to justify the expectations that the States not yet restored to the Union will be permitted to go through the idle form of an election. Before that can occur Mr. JOHNSON must propound something stronger than an enigma. And, with the verdict of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana ringing in his ears, we do not believe that he will assume the responsibility of further interference.

Revival of Shipbuilding.

American shipbuilding seems to be rallying from the languid condition in which it has remained during the past few years. We hear that in the ship-yards of Boston the keels of several new vessels have already been laid, and the signs of renewed activity in this direction are apparent elsewhere. In this City Mr. WEBB has recently contracted to build a large three-deck ship for the old shipping house of Messrs. CHARLES H. MARSHALL & Co., intended for the general freighting business, and to be a vessel of extra quality in respect to material and strength. And it is reasonably to be expected that other builders will soon be called upon to follow Mr. WEBB's example.

This revival in a trade which is connected in so important a manner with all the highest material interests and welfare of the country is gratifying. The utter collapse of shipbuilding from the proud position it held among the pursuits of our seaports ten years or more ago, when 50,000 to 70,000 tons were annually put afloat, has been humiliating not alone to our builders and merchants, but also to the people at large, while another effect of the decline of this branch of industry was to bring distress upon thousands of artisans, mechanics and laborers by driving them from the handicraft in which they were skilled to whatever other occupations might afford them a temporary livelihood.

This absolute prostration in shipbuilding was, doubtless, to a great extent caused by the rebellion. Rebel cruisers drove our merchant vessels from the ocean, and in the short space of five years our shipping, which, before the war, was so great in number that it could scarcely be estimated, had nearly disappeared from the seas. But there has been no good reason since the restoration of peace that an attempt should not have been made to retrieve our old position in the mercantile world. It has long been a standing disgrace that foreign bottoms are so generally employed in the carrying trade of this country—a trade which seems to have increased in volume at the same rate that our own facilities for engaging in it have diminished.

We congratulate our shipbuilders and merchants that they have at last come to view the matter in this light, and are making an attempt to redeem our lost honorable reputation as a first-class maritime nation. We are persuaded that, in spite of an inflated currency, a high rate of wages for workmen, and the unprecedented cost abroad of raw materials, vessels may be built at this port, and at other places in this country, as cheaply, at a gold valuation, as they can be built by and bought from foreigners. American ingenuity and skill have contrived various labor-saving mechanical devices which render this possible, fully counterbalancing all the drawbacks which have hitherto exerted, without adequate cause, so depressing an influence upon the shipbuilding interest among ourselves.

Our shipbuilders themselves have now come to this conclusion. It is a pity that so many years have been wasted in reaching it. If they had vigorously begun building operations as soon as the war ended, instead of frittering away time and money at Washington, in vain endeavors to induce Congress to make invidious distinctions in their favor, as a class, by remitting duties and taxes on material used in their business, themselves and the country at large would now be wealthier, and that to an extent beyond any computation.

Spain and Prince Napoleon.

The Provisional Government in Spain is evidently bent upon settling the basis upon which the permanent Constitution is to be established without loss of time. From the almost absolute unanimity with which the Spanish people have accepted the revolution, and the confidence they have reposed in its leaders, it may be assumed that the programme laid down by the Junta embodies the spirit in which the future government of the country, whatever its form, will be conducted. Strongly liberal as that programme is, it is worthy of note that the only serious signs of dissatisfaction to be heard of are manifested in Barcelona and Valencia, two maritime provinces in which the inhabitants fancy that their commercial interests will be injuriously affected by the fiscal policy inaugurated by the Junta. But as Gen. PRIM, whose influence is manifested in every step taken by the Provisional Government, is a native of Barcelona, and is popular there in the highest degree, he will probably be able to control the dissentient Province before the movement gains sufficient strength to endanger the stability of the new order of things. If the decrees of the Junta with regard to the Church, the ecclesiastical orders, and education are freely accepted by the people, the discontent on purely local grounds of a couple of seaports is not likely to prove a serious matter.

What is to come next is still the question. It may be inferred from the tenor of the recent intelligence that the idea of a Republic has been abandoned, if it was ever entertained, by the leaders of the revolution. They content themselves with laying down certain principles upon which the Constitution of the country is to be established, and its affairs administered. If the people incline, as they appear to do, toward monarchy, whoever accepts the vacant throne must also accept these principles in full and without reserve. From present appearances it seems far from improbable that Prince NAPOLEON will be the future ruler of Spain, and he certainly possesses qualifications which cannot be found united in any other individual who is fairly eligible. He is able, resolute, possesses great strength of character, and would doubtless prove what Spain now wants—an energetic and impartial administrator. He can accept the radical programme of the Junta in good faith, without doing violence to the convictions he is known to entertain, and without abandoning any principle he has hitherto expressed. The power of France would give him strength against any local disturbances or the intrigues of the crew of political adventurers fostered by the Bourbon *régime*. And, finally, his accession to the throne of Spain would, while embodying the principles of the revolution in a fixed system of government, be a secure guarantee against foreign intervention. The Emperor may secretly fear and dislike the agencies which have brought about the revolution, but the family principle is strong among the NAPOLEONS, and if his cousin were called to the head of affairs in Spain, there is no doubt that the whole power of France would be at his back. Cæsarian is a form of government open to many and grave objections, but what is now required in Spain is the application of liberal principles by a vigorous and, if necessary, a despotic administrator, and Prince NAPOLEON appears at present to be the man best fitted by nature and position for the task. If we are not mistaken, Gen. PRIM's overtures to the Emperor were not made without the consent of the Junta, on the understanding that they would be interpreted by him in the sense in which they were made. "Close relations with France," and "a ruler acceptable to France and Europe," are significant expressions when used as they were by Gen. PRIM. They can only be interpreted in one way, and may be taken as evidence that the leader of one of the most powerful parties in the revolution is in favor of Prince NAPOLEON. We fancy that as far as the NAPOLEON family is concerned, "there will be no Pyrenees" before long, and, on the whole, we do not see how Spain can do better than accept Prince NAPOLEON as a ruler.

Mr. Thomas Hughes and the New Electors in England.

We regret to see that Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, the author of *Tom Brown*, and one of the staunchest friends of this country in the House of Commons, has found himself compelled to abandon the struggle for the representation of Lambeth as hopeless, and to seek a seat elsewhere. This fact is by no mean a good omen for the successful working of the new electoral system. Lambeth is one of the largest of the boroughs into which London is divided, and the vast majority of its voters are workingmen, whose ardent and able champion Mr. HUGHES has always been. While always ready to urge their claims upon the House, he never forfeited its respect by the slightest appearance even of demagoguism, and no man in the House was more thoroughly conversant with their real wants. But the constituency of Lambeth, which has been greatly increased by the late Reform bill, has turned its back upon Mr. HUGHES because he refuses to spend money to secure reëlection, and the borough is to be the scene of a contest between three gentlemen whose only apparent claims on the suffrages of the workingmen are that they are large employers of labor, and are prepared to spend money lavishly and distribute beer freely. As Mr. HUGHES was returned for Lambeth to the last Parliament by a large majority, and has in no way altered his opinions in the meantime, it is to be inferred that it is the newly-enfranchised voters who have turned the scale against him. This is a bad beginning, and must make Englishmen more than ever dubious as to the wisdom of Lord DERBY's "leap in the dark." Mr. HUGHES was a credit to the House, and personally respected by opponents as well as by friends. But the very electors for whom he had striven so long to procure political life have given him his *congé*, and he himself has been driven to take refuge in a small borough which barely escaped extinction last year, and probably would have been disfranchised if Mr. HUGHES and his political friends had had their way. The affair is not creditable to the newly enfranchised, and is, at the same time, practical satire upon the prescience of those who looked upon an increased area of representation as a panacea for all the political evils from which England is suffering. It will take some time, we fear, to disabuse a large class of English voters of the idea that votes are a kind of currency, exchangable at elections for unlimited "half-and-half," and that politics are merely the art of making them go as far as possible.

The Street Question.

Whether the great HAUSSMAN has done most to make or to mar modern Paris, is still a disputed question among some people. The Paris correspondents of the London papers still bemoan (somewhat hypocritically) the fate of the Rue de la Paix, which, say they, he has destroyed, not beautified; and the Parisians themselves are still ringing the changes on M. FERRY's pamphlet, with its wonderful exposure of extravagance. But the Emperor, and the majority of his subjects too, perhaps, stand by the Prefect, who says his grand improvements in the last fifteen years have *only* cost about $375,000,000.

At all events, this can be said of M. HAUSSMAN, that he first systematized street construction, and gave it a meaning. It was he who comprehended that streets must be made to suit a city, not a city built to suit a diagram of streets. He boldly introduced and carried out his plan of diagonal thoroughfares, and announced the once heretical doctrine that in a nearly circular city, founded on a plain, it is nonsense to make all the streets run at right angles to each other.

The daily experience of New-York, and of most American cities, leads to the wish that some Hausman had presided at their planning. Boston is said to have been built along the original cow-paths; lower New-York added street after street, like the accretions of a shell, around the fort which commanded the southern extremity of the island. And when upper New-York, and Philadelphia, and nearly all great cities of the West, were made, the startling improvement of the right-angled streets was introduced, by way of magnificent contrast to the tortuous network of ancient thoroughfares. But the rectangular formation, on which we so much plume ourselves, is as great a mistake as the quainter device of the cow-path. It is a great boon to the stranger and to the country cousin, who no longer fear getting lost, but to the citizen it is a great nuisance and a great loss of time. "Imagine a city," once wrote our Paris correspondent in defending M. HAUSSMAN, "of two millions of population, nearly round in form, located on a plain, and with streets uniformly at right angles. Such a city will have a diameter of nine miles, and to go from northeast to southwest, or from northwest to southeast, a man must either go round the city or play a game of checkers through its center; in either case being obliged to travel nearly double the air-line distance." Now, all that is said here is precisely applicable to New-York.

The truth is that the only scientific method of laying out thoroughfares is to construct them on a plan specifically suited to the *terrain* of the city, and to the shape it must gradually grow to. We should see what ground the city must inevitably occupy, and conform the plan to that fact. The right-angled uniformity is the simplest, but among the stupidest of all street engineering when universally applied. A city which must inevitably grow equally on all sides, being in a plain, should have its streets radiating from the centre—not running exactly north and south or exactly east and west. Or, coming directly to New-York, considering the form of the island, its great length and little width, its natural concentration of mercantile business and shipping at its lower end, and residences at the upper, obviously its plan of street construction should have been such as to lead all main, longitudinal avenues as directly as possible to the southerly end of the island. That is, instead of having an invariable rectangular formation, in which there is no sense whatever, the avenues leading southerly should all have entered Broadway at angles more or less acute, according to the distance up town of the point of junction. In other words, one great street should have run the whole length of the island, and all the others running in the same general direction should have acted as feeders to it. The result would have been that the long avenues would have spread out like the sticks of a fan, or, rather, like the fibres in a leaf, on either side of the main stalk. Under this fan-shaped or leaf-shaped plan, with a suitable arrangement of minor streets, all the upper part of the City would have found its way daily to the business part, by the shortest possible channels. All the leading avenues would have drained into Broadway; and returning, the people would have separated to their homes with the smallest possible loss of time and length of journey, instead of "playing checkers" across the City.

The question of "street improvement" seems to have come up again of late, on account of the press of population, and the serious loss of time entailed by the distance from business to home, as well as the crowding of thoroughfares. Although we cannot go into that wholesale, radical change of plan to which only the nerve of a Haussman and the purse of a Napoleon are equal, yet we can, at least, make our future street improvements according to a system, and that system adapted to the topography of the City. At all events, we shall do well to get rid of the unthinking popular prejudice in favor of a construction of streets, whose chief merit is that it makes them rectangular, and so looks well on a surveyor's plan.

MINOR TOPICS.

A further development of popular partiality for investment in the public funds was among the notable features of Wall-street business yesterday, leading to an additional rise in prices of all the gold-bearing bonds. Not only local dealers were buying freely, but country orders were received by mail to a very handsome aggregate. Since the decision rendered by the people on Tuesday, as to the inviolability of the plighted faith of the nation with its creditors, the demand for Government securities has been rapidly increasing.

There is one important matter which ought to be taken into consideration by the Episcopal Convention now in session in this City. The Pope has just addressed an encyclical letter to the schismatic Bishops of the Eastern Church, assuring them that his solicitude extends to all Christian communions which receive baptism, and that he considers it his duty to reunite to the Holy See all the Churches which have gone out of it. He refers to his convocation of an Ecumenical Synod in December, 1869, and conjures them to take part in its deliberations, as their ancestors, at the bidding of GREGORY X., attended the second council of Lyons, and, by the invitation of EUGENE IV., the Council of Florence. The Holy Father concludes with the words of the Evangelist, "*Rogo ut omnes unum sint, sicut et nos unum sumus.*" It seems that the great Council will not only be thrown open to the schismatic Eastern Bishops; but a letter from Rome assures us that the Pope has now determined to accord the same privileges to the Bishops of the Episcopal Church of England. Now, would it not be proper for the American Episcopal Convention, while it is in session, to give some authoritative utterance as to the course they will pursue in case the Holy Father should send them an invitation to the Ecumenical Synod?

"Your President I cannot be," said Mr. SEYMOUR when he was nominated. He may now repeat the remark, with emphasis.

The Courts have just waked up to the necessity of applying the law to offending policemen as well as other citizens. Judge DOWLING yesterday sentenced Patrolman KEMP to two months in the Penitentiary for assaulting a woman a short time ago. In doing so, he made these excellent remarks:

> "Heretofore it had been his custom, when members of the Police force were brought before him charged with assaults, to send them before the Police Commissioners, without taking any action; hereafter, however, this rule would be abrogated, and *policemen would be dealt with precisely as citizens.* He would try all cases of policemen charged with assault, and where guilt should be proven he would award such punishment as the case might warrant. He did not think it was sufficient protection to the citizen nor sufficient punishment of the wanton officer that, being sent before the Police Commissioners, he should meet with nothing worse than dismissal from the force."

There is both reason and justice in all this. Some such action and language were needed. The Courts have been too long silent in the presence of so many gross and gratuitous assaults upon citizens by policemen as have been reported. The force will be greatly improved by a few lessons of this kind.

We have had reports by the Cuba cable of the suppression of several disturbances there. They do not seem to have amounted to much, and the Captain-General has an abundance of military force to suppress any risings that are likely to take place. We gave yesterday two letters from the London *Daily News* in regard to Cuba. One writer suggested that the English and Americans should "step in and arrange for the quiet emancipation of the slaves there," and the other suggested that the American Government should purchase the island from the Junta, and thus furnish them some money. This last proposition we cannot adopt under present circumstances. As to the abolition of slavery, the Junta have already taken the first step in that direction; and if a Liberal Government is established, there is no doubt the work will be completed. In this, as in all other Liberal measures, the Spanish revolutionists will have the moral support of our Government.

We have to-day the views of the London Press on Tuesday's elections. Our English contemporaries now discuss American affairs very much after the American fashion, and with plenty of intelligence and knowledge.

Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, who was expelled by the majority of Congress at last session for an alleged illegality in his election, has been reëlected by a large majority of his constituents. The lovers of fair play and political justice will not be sorry at his success, even though he is a very pronounced Democrat. Congress treated him badly, and refused to give him a fair show. Gen. MORGAN rendered arduous services in the Union army for two or three years of the war.

Prof. L. A. SAYRE delivered an admirable discourse on Wednesday night, introductory to the course of Winter instruction before the students of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He reviewed in a very able and learned manner a subject of vital importance to every man in the community—the relative obligations existing between the medical profession and the public. The manner of educating persons for the liberal professions in this country needs reform; and the learned Professor illustrated in a practical manner the superior advantages both to the physician and the public of a thorough scientific training from the commencement of student life.

We have from Valparaiso an account of the election of a patron saint to one of the churches there, which was concluded on the 6th of September. The *Mercurio* says the favorite candidate was "the Adorable Saviour of the World," who polled 19,946 votes; "the Most Holy Virgin followed with 4,132; sundry odd saints put in a poor show, polling in the aggregate 384 votes. After the election a *Te Deum* was sung and a sermon pronounced in celebration of the joyful event.

Our bonds rose nearly one per cent. yesterday in London, though the figures may confuse persons unfamiliar with financial quotations. On Wednesday they were quoted at 74½@74¾;—yesterday they were quoted at 72¼@72⅜; but the latter were "ex-dividend" or "ex-coupon"—that is to say, the coupon for the November, or half-yearly, interest of three per cent., had been cut off since the previous day. Add the three per cent. to the quotations of yesterday, and it will be seen that the bonds went up nearly one per cent. from the lowest quotation of the previous day. There has been a steady rise lately of our securities in Europe; but it will take a few months of President GRANT's administration to send them up to 90.

The Territory of Wyoming, which was organized at last session of Congress, has held its first election for delegate; and has very wisely followed the example of the older members of the family in voting for GRANT. Both GRANT and BLAIR, (not to speak of COLFAX,) passed through the Territory lately on the Pacific Railroad. It is evident that the Wyomings are excellent judges of character.

We agree with the *World* that the Democrats would act wisely, even at this late day, in adopting other candidates instead of SEYMOUR and BLAIR; and we think a different platform is also desirable. We suggest to them GRANT and COLFAX as splendid names, and the Chicago platform as a very fair declaration of principles. To succeed by such a change as this would be better than to fail by sticking to the dead carcass.

The English squadron on the African coast, for the suppression of the slave trade, is an excessively expensive affair. The number of slaves rescued during the last few years has been very small, owing to the general stoppage of the trade. Since 1864 seizures have almost ceased, for only nine slaves were taken in that and the three subsequent years. Counting only the pay of the officers and crew of the squadron, these captures cost $164,000 a head—for the captures were nine and the pay $1,476,275. If we add the other expenses of the fleet to its pay roll we will find that the cost of each slave rescued was not less than a *quarter of a million of dollars*. These facts are derived from an official report recently made to the House of Commons. We should think that Mr. DISRAELI would attempt to take this heavy and useless tax from the shoulders of the overburdened people of England.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey—$268,501 in Treasure.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall Oct. 8, arrived at this port yesterday, with the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$155,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$58,724
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	107,177	Kunhardt & Co.	2,000
Total			$267,901

FROM ASPINWALL.

S. L. Isaacs & Asch	$600
Total treasure	$268,501

Troubles of the State of Panama—The Situation—A Battle Imminent—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Chili and Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868.

The Peace Commissioners sent by our new revolutionary State Government to the Department of Chiriqui, in this State, to treat with those who do not accept the new order of things, have returned to this city, having been unable to come to any understanding with the chiefs in arms. The three Commissioners report that on the steamer reaching Pedregal, her commander received a letter instructing him not to allow them to land; that a Commission composed of Señores N. VENERO, who called himself Secretary of State; ARISTIDES OBALDIA, chief of the Chiriqui forces, and several of his chiefs and officers, came on board to meet the Panama Commissioners, when a useless interview took place, as neither side would give way, and the Chiricans were resolved on war. The official *Boletin* which narrates this interview says the forces of OBALDIA are composed of from 120 to 125 men in a bad state of discipline, and without proper officers. Other accounts aver that OBALDIA has 700 men, mostly armed with Sharp and Spencer rifles, which were furnished them by friends in this city. OBALDIA told the Panama Commissioners that he should wait but a short time to be attacked, when he should march on Panama. In the meantime CORREOSO, the Chief of the State here, is picking up every man he can lay his hands on, for the approaching conflict, and has issued the following decree and proclamation:

> The Provisional President of the State, in virtue of the power conferred upon him by the Constituent Assembly in article 2 of law 12 of 1868, decrees:
>
> ARTICLE 1. The State is declared in a state of war.
>
> ART. 2. The traffic in arms and ammunition is positively prohibited.
>
> ART. 3. Everyone, whether a private individual or a merchant, who has fire arms, side arms or other elements of war in his possession, must present or give account of the same to the respective Governor, alcalde, &c.
>
> Another decree of the President reads as follows:
>
> ARTICLE 1. All Colombians, resident in the State, between the ages of 16 and 60, are called to arms.
>
> ART. 2. At the first sound of the trumpet every person embraced in this decree must present himself to the first Police authority, to be placed on the recruiting list.
>
> The members of the *Batallon Union* shall present themselves armed, &c.

The *Boletin* contains a proclamation from the Provisional President of the State to his fellow-citizens, reading as follows:

> FELLOW-CITIZENS: My endeavors to preserve peace in the State have not resulted as I promised myself. A few individuals who in July opposed the Provisional Government have raised in Chiriqui the flag of war. The principle of its rule has been marked by an atrocious crime, the cowardly assassination of Señor JOSE MANUEL VILLAMAR I ORNA.
>
> Compatriots! What a tolerant and civilized policy could not effect, victory on the battle-field will surely secure. For this the valor and discipline of 400 volunteers will respond.
>
> Citizens—To arms! Let us fly with *gusto* to fight against a regiment inaugurated in assassination. Be courageous in combat and magnanimous after victory. Let your conduct be a contrast to theirs who have so disgracefully stained their front with the blood of an undefended prisoner.
>
> B. CORREOSO.

The Purser of the steamer *Montijo*, which brought back the Peace Commissioners, reports that a fight had taken place at the City of David between the Government forces and those of the Conservatives under OBALDIA, in which the former were badly beaten, and five of their men killed. Senor JOSE MANUEL VILLAMAR I ORNA, Secretary or Prefect of the Panama Government, was killed, it is averred, while attempting to escape from prison.

The Conservatives have declared the Department of Chiriqui independent of the Provisional Government, and have made SANTIAGO AGNEW President, but are willing to recognize DR. AMADOR as President of the State, claiming that the latter was constitutionally elected two or three months since.

The prospect now is that we are to have a battle either at David, Santiago or Panama, and that within a month. In the meantime, business will be, and in fact now is completely prostrated, country produce at famine prices among us, and labor very scarce, most of the able-bodied laborers fit for soldiers having fled to the bush.

The Government here having seized the letter-bag of the *Montijo*, claims to have found letters in it implicating several prominent Panameños in the Chiriqui troubles, and orders were immediately given for their arrest and imprisonment.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Parkersburg*, running between here and Central American ports, is now seven days overdue at this port, and it is feared a serious accident has happened to her.

The *Cyane* sloop-of-war is in this port, with a very small complement of men to meet the present difficulties if their services should be required. The British war ship *Chanticleer* is also here, and it is presumed will remain until matters look more settled. The gunboat *Saco* has gone from Aspinwall to Key West. Her place at Aspinwall is supplied by the *Gettysburg*.

The *Henry Chauncey* is a day behind her time in

having Aspinwall, to take in 450 tons of fast China freight, consisting of teas, silks, &c.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 17th, and from Lima and Callao to the 28th of September. The news is of no great importance.

CHILI.

The British steamer *Pacific*, of the Panama and Valparaiso line, started on her second monthly trip, via the Straits of Magellan to Montevideo, Lisbon, St. Najaire and Liverpool, on the 14th of September. She took seventy passengers, some cargo for each of the ports named, and forty-three colonists for the Chilian settlement in the straits. The Company intend soon to change their side-wheel for screw steamers on that route, and to run twice a month, carrying copper, flour and other Chilian products to European markets. It is not probable this route will become a favorite one for through passengers to England and the Continent of Europe.

Much rain had fallen in Chili in the month of September, and considerable damage had resulted to the railroads. In Valparaiso land-slides had done some mischief.

The Aranco Indians were still giving the Government great trouble. Congreve rockets were to be tried on them.

Congress and the Supreme Court appear to be at loggerheads. The latter is trying to impeach the former. A committee is examining the charges.

B. VICUNA MACKENNA had sued three or four newspapers for libel, but had recovered $400 from one of them only—the *Linterna del Diabolo*.

PERU.

The papers complain that although the Treasury is empty, the Government is running into all kinds of expenses, such as increasing the rank and pay of those officers who fought in Callao against the Spaniards, establishing Government colleges and advancing money to the sufferers by the late earthquake for building purposes, &c. A loan of $10,000,000 by the Government is spoken of, with which to rebuild the public and private edifices destroyed in Arequipa. Two months' pay is to be given to the families of the officers and sailors who lost their lives by the tidal wave on board the war-ship *America* at Arica.

Vessels from yellow fever countries are to be quarantined in future at Callao, and the hospitals are to be established for yellow fever patients.

The Government duty of three per cent. on the exportation of silver bullion is to be continued.

There is no news from either Bolivia or Ecuador.

WASHINGTON.

The New Sensation—The Proposition to Withdraw Seymour and Blair—Confusion in the Democratic Camp—Montgomery Blair Asked to Influence Gen. Frank P. to Resign.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The new sensation here is the proposition, so suddenly sprung in the New-York *World* of to-day, to withdraw SEYMOUR and BLAIR and put up somebody else. The Democratic managers here anticipated such a move, and have been at work since yesterday to see what they could do. But all is confusion, and the demoralization consequent on the mere mention of such a thing is rapidly spreading. Some want CHASE, some want HENDRICKS, some want HANCOCK, and others still curse the *World* and its friends, for their cowardice in proposing a change of front in the face of the enemy. A delegation of prominent Democrats went out to Silver Spring this afternoon to urge MONTGOMERY BLAIR to use his influence to induce FRANK to withdraw. The result is not definitely known, but it is understood that he gave them to understand that he still thought the ticket was bottom upward; and if there was to be any change, it ought to be BLAIR and SEYMOUR. Gen. ROSECRANS has been broached on the subject, but he says it is too late, and that the mere talk of such a thing now will drive thousands of Democrats to the support of GRANT. Another prominent Conservative, who leans decidedly Grant-ward, favors a change of candidates, and says, "If properly effected, it will put the Democracy on the certain road to success." He says, "Let the Democratic Party, and the *World* as its organ, haul down the names of SEYMOUR and BLAIR and hoist those of GRANT and COLFAX, and their success cannot be a matter of doubt."

THE OCTOBER SESSION.

Vice-President WADE arrived here to-day, and Speaker COLFAX telegraphs that he will be here at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Beyond Senators COLE, of California, and CORBETT, of Oregon, and one or two Representatives, there are no members here, and the presiding officers of the two bodies will to-morrow noon proclaim to empty benches that their respective houses stand adjourned until the tenth day of November next.

PERSONAL.

Gen. HANCOCK arrived in the city this morning from St. Louis. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS left yesterday for his command in Kentucky. Col. J. B. STONEHOUSE, of Gov. FENTON's staff arrived in the city this morning upon official business.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

ACTION OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The Light-house Board has given notice that the Granite Day Beacon, heretofore marking the shoals extending from Canonicutt Point, in Providence River, R. I., has been prepared for illuminating apparatus, from which a fixed white light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of Nov. 5. The light will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about eleven nautical miles. A fog bell is attached to this station, which will be rung during thick weather. The light at Nayat Point, immediately opposite, will be discontinued from the 5th of November.

Notice is also given that, with a view to facilitate the navigation of Brewerton Channel in the Patapsco River, Maryland, two light-house structures have been erected—one near Hawkins' Point, and the other on Cading Point—distant apart 1¼ miles, and bearing northwest and southeast from each other, both being exactly in range with the axis of Brewerton Channel. These lights will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of Nov. 1, 1868, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise until further notice.

RECOGNIZING OF CONSULS.

The President has recognized GEORGE GIBBS, as Consul of Turkey at San Francisco, Cal.; JOHN O. NIXON, Consul of Turkey at New-Orleans; WILLIAM GRANGER, Consul of Turkey at Baltimore; and ADALBERT CELESTINE DOISY, Consular Agent of Italy at Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE CAMILLA MASSACRE.

Gen. SIBLEY has forwarded to Gen. HOWARD several additional affidavits confirmatory of the first report of Major HOWARD, of the Camilla disturbances. The affidavits are those of freed people, excepting one from an ex-volunteer officer of the United States army.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. HOWARD has directed the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for this District to close his office on the 1st of November.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts from Oct. 1 to the 10th inclusive:

Boston	$581,785 12
New-York	3,555,000 00
Philadelphia	268,269 98
Baltimore	152,973 85
New-Orleans (from Sept. 22 to the 30th inclusive)	115,701 96
San Francisco (from Sept. 1 to the 19th inclusive)	595,275 37
Total	$5,269,006 28

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—James A. Culver for the Fifth District of Illinois; Richard Laflin, Sixth Illinois; Geo. M. Daily, Fifth Kentucky; Edward O. Boyles, Fourth Kentucky.

Gaugers—John S. Hayden, Gustavus H. Hale and Henry Baumgesser, Sixth Missouri; John S. Henderson, Fifth Delaware; Samuel E. Green, Charles Moyce, Allen Barlow and George W. Sweet, Twenty-sixth New-York.

Thomas R. Laird was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district composed of Virginia and West Virginia. This is the third Supervisor as yet appointed.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon William E. Taylor is ordered to the Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard. The following officers have been honorably discharged:

Acting Masters Silas Reynolds, Louis G. Cook, G. C. Ryckman, T. N. Meyer, John Pure and H. H. North; Acting Ensigns Lewis Goelts, Samuel Lomax, J. L. Harris, B. U. Chadwick, M. D. Gilly and C. A. Blanchard.

Major Justus Steinberger, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty at New-York, and ordered to duty at New-Orleans.

Major Thomas H. Halsey, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty at Chicago and ordered to San Francisco.

Major James H. Nelson, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty at Detroit and ordered to San Francisco.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The political excitement is at length beginning to be felt in the theatres; not that it extends any partisan taint to the entertainments of the stage, but that personal interest in the progress of the campaign which leads men to other headquarters than the headquarters of the drama is extending in all directions, and the audiences are lessening everywhere. Mr. FORREST played *Richelieu* last night to the least numerous of any audience yet. The character is a favorite one with many of his admirers, and Mr. FORREST's conception of the foxy statesman is still subtly developed. This evening Mr. FORREST will repeat his personation of *Richelieu* for the last time, and on Monday he will appear in *Virginius*, the noblest of all his studies.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

A limited audience attended the opening of Prof. RHODE's geological enterprise at this place last evening. The exhibition is rather more educational than entertaining; in a series of nearly seventy colored pictures, cast in a circle upon a large canvas somewhat resembling the views obtained from a magic lantern, representations are given of the known and suppositious history of the earth and man—from chaos to the present time. Some of the dissolving tableaux are really beautiful examples of a cunning science, while most of them are excellent instances of vivid painting. Nothing is needed but a little heightening of color to make the pictures as near perfection as may be desirable, and nothing but a change of lecturer to make the descriptive portion of the exhibition tolerable. The gentleman who had charge of this portion last evening was obliged to read his lecture, and did that in an irregular manner as if unfamiliar with the manuscript.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. LINDNER's tragedy of "Catharine II." was produced for the first time by Mlle. JANAUSCHEK, on Wednesday, and last evening a second performance was given of the piece in Brooklyn. No doubt the personal memories of the Russian Jezebel would furnish matter enough for half a dozen dramas, but Mr. LINDNER has gone beyond the facts of history for his theme. One of the weekly conspiracies of the period is the basis of his play. A young Russian of unknown birth, named *Yurieff*, who had been nurtured among the Red Republicans of Paris, is made the catspaw of a plot against *Catharine*, at the head of which is the Sweedish Ambassador. *Mr. Yurieff* is unlike most of his revolutionary class; the dagger and bowl have no charms for him, and the only weapon he will consent to use is his tongue. He promises his fellow conspirators that he will convert *Catharine* instead of killing her. This bloodless proceeding has but one drawback—in stage representation—the audience has to suffer as well as the Queen. Two attacks are made in the course of the play; the first is fearfully voluble and prolonged. The unfortunate Princess, however, bears this quite patiently, for a woman, and particularly for one so accustomed to the monopoly of talk; but on the occasion of his second assault, when the silly youth reveals the ripening plot of which he is the instrument, *Catharine* ends the tournament of words by giving a signal previously agreed upon for his assassination, and the youth is slain before her eyes. The culmination of this exciting situation is felt by the audience, to whom has been conveyed the secret of *Yurieff's* parentage, for in a previous scene we are informed that he is the son of *Catharine* by her deceased "favorite" *Potemkin*. The drama has one prominent fault—there is in it too much explanation of passion, too many confidential friends and conspiring Ministers, through whom the public receives miscellaneous information in a prosy and didactic form. From this cause the play is altogether too long, and the fifth act—which is simply taken up with dull details of historical treaties and the fruitless grief of *Catherine* over the death of her son—might, as far as the story is concerned, be omitted altogether, or blended with the fourth. The character of *Catharine* has little in it to invite popular sympathy—(she is displayed bartering her daughter's happiness for a national alliance, and teaching this young girl her own acts of duplicity!)—and but little to excite general admiration—although the dramatist glosses the Queen's questionable acts by charging them to ambition for her country's greatness. There is everything in it to attract and hold attention, however, for it is supplied with those situations which take an audience by storm, and throughout her personation of the part, Mlle. JANAUSCHEK occupies the stage with a fervid earnestness, never betraying her self-consciousness, never straining for points or displaying a concern for stage effect. We have spoken of the fifth act as a sort of excrescence, but Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's acting in the closing scene could not be spared from the play. The deep and dreadful woe she betrays as the corpse of her son is brought in and laid at the foot of her throne, is beyond all question this artist's most impressive and solemn effort. Between the fiendish and malignant triumph she exhibited in the preceding act, after causing the murder of the youth, then unknown to her, and the terrible and remorseful grief which overwhelms her in the next scene, upon gazing on his remains, the contrast is thrilling. The miserable mother appears to have lived a year of appalling sorrow in a single night. The Queen has evidently forgotten the cosmetics which we behold her taking from their hiding place under *Potemkin's* bust, in a moment of vanity, and her agonized features, naked and deformed, are revealed, her proud spirit is shivered, and her imperious tones alone seem to battle against her heart's confession of weakness. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's art through all is supreme, and her magnificent voice, which has the same majestic power that in all great performers distinguishes their utterance from the common herd, exhibits, in this closing scene, that additional charm of flexibility which the German language insensibly communicates to the declaimers of its native poetry. There is a scene, also, in the fourth act, in which *Catharine*, awaking from a nightmare not unlike *Richard III.'s*, furnishes similar opportunities to the actor, and in this Mlle. JANAUSCHEK also displays the mastery she has over her voice. Her conscience-wrung cry is not the shriek to which we are accustomed; no note of her voice is uncolored by the feelings of terror it should express. But Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's personation is not to be disposed of by bits. It is one continuous work, all of a piece, from beginning to end; in personal appearance, in false smile, in triumphant consciousness of power, in subtle argument, in torments of mind, in queenly bearing, even the gorgeous costumes—each and every one essential to the work, are minutely and correctly revealed. The tragedy is well acted by the other members of her company, also, and Miss KEMBLE represents very gracefully the pretty figure of pliable wax that *Catharine's* daughter is made to appear. The young girl's appeal to her mother to be rescued from the life of falsehood in religion to which her contract of marriage would consign her, is touchingly expressed. Mr. REINHARDT is fervid as *Yurieff*—but all the vigor and the best declamation in the world cannot make the intolerable platitudes about liberty and tyranny that fall to his part, otherwise than tiresome. Mr. BENNEMAN would leave little to be desired if he would give to his plotting soliloquies more of the tone of a series of reflections naturally growing from the subject most dear to him, and less of the set style of a sermon. Nothing has been done in the way of new scenery for the new play, but its limited run, perhaps, excuses this.

There will be no performance at the Academy of Music this evening. Owing to a sudden hoarseness Mlle. JANAUSCHEK has been advised against acting for a day or two, and her last appearance will take place on Saturday evening. Purchasers of tickets can have them exchanged or their money returned.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

M. COSTA, Miss REIMENSBERG, and half a dozen of the dancers who made the acquaintance of the New-York public in the "White Fawn," who have been secured for the ballets sprinkled through "Humpty Dumpty," appeared at the Olympic on Monday evening. They danced in the coral grotto scene, and in the saltatorial lesson of the first act, replacing the old ballet and lending freshness and vigor to those incidents. Mlle. SANGALI remains, however, queen of the dance, as before, and divides with Mr. FOX the applause and the flowers of the night.

PERSONAL.

L'Independance Hellenique says:

"It is with great pleasure that we inform our readers that Admiral FARRAGUT and his officers, in leaving our shores, gave no equivocal proof of their humane sympathy for the unfortunate Cretan families who have found a refuge at Athens. The Admiral sent to the Relief Committee 300 francs; and the officers of the *Franklin* not only contributed 500 francs, but sent a large quantity of clothing—a most needed and seasonable benefaction."

Says the London *Daily News*:

"Mr. LONGFELLOW, the popular American poet, is now, as is generally known, an honored guest in this country. One object of his coming is to superintend the publication here of his forthcoming production, entitled 'New-England Tragedies.' This is the first of Mr. LONGFELLOW's works of which he has been enabled, in consequence of a recent decision in the House of Lords, to secure a copyright in Great Britain, and we understand that Messrs. ROUTLEDGE & SONS have acquired the sole right of publishing the work, on terms so liberal as to have given the author much satisfaction. The volume will appear on the 10th October."

Mr. FORREST left New-York in the midnight train, after his performance on Monday night, to give his vote in Philadelphia.

BRENTANO has received by the steamship *Scotia* his usual unrivaled supply of the latest English magazines and literary papers. Those who wish to keep up their acquaintance with the monthly and weekly literature of England, should not fail to pay him a visit at once.

List of Americans registered at the banking offices of JAMES W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Oct. 1, 1868: *New-York*—Howard Potter, Cyrus W. Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bierstadt, W. T. Patterson, Miss A. M. Crane, Miss Susan Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Woolsey, Mrs. Arva Road and family, Albert J. Steele, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Booth, Judson Jarvis, J. M. Chardavoyne, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Benjamin, Mrs. John Bigelow, L. T. Howes, U. S. Army; Mrs. R. W. Howes, Miss Howes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cleveland. *Boston*—Alvin Adams and wife, David F. von Praag, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Eckley, Mrs. C. L. Gibson, Miss L. L. Gibson, Master Gibson, Bradford Freeman, George O. Shattuck and family. *Troy, N. Y.*—George Henry Warren and family. *Newark, N. J.*—Charles J. Paterson. *Mississippi*—Mrs. Murdoch and family. *Indianapolis*—John C. Wright. *Baltimore*—Dr. B. J. Bing. *Massachusetts*—Miss Helen A. Hurlbut. *Philadelphia*—Miss Jessex, A. D. Jessex. *Florence*—Mrs. A. R. Van Hest and family.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Republican Victories in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania—A Severe Struggle in Indiana—The Battle Hotly Contested, and the Victory Well Earned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 14—Evening.

Having circulated pretty extensively recently in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, watching the great struggle which so nobly terminated on Tuesday evening, I am tempted to make a halt at this place long enough to throw up my hat several times, and give vent to the pent up "hurrahs" which have been steadily gathering within me as the returns from these State elections come in. Three weeks ago I was at this same point, and from here started on my tour of observation. I speedily found that the Republicans were less sanguine of an overwhelming victory than were their brethren at the East. Fortunate it was for the cause that this was so. Had they been more confident there would have been less work, and it is only by sheer, hard, earnest fighting that the victory has been won. All honor, then, to the western Republicans who gallantly put their shoulders to the wheel, and kept tugging till the wagon was out of the Democratic mire.

The returns from Indiana have been received in such a manner as to cause alternate hopes and fears, and at one time matters looked exceedingly gloomy. The Democrats had entered upon the canvass in that State with a determination to win if money, men, and falsehoods could secure such a result. It was a mistake which you at the East made to suppose that Pennsylvania was the great prize upon which they had set their hearts. Indiana was to them a battle ground of equal importance, and they nerved themselves for the fight as did LEE at Gettysburg. Like him, too, they met their defeat, and retiring from the field with shattered and demoralized forces, will await their "Appomattox" in November.

Three weeks ago a stranger, passing through Indiana by any of the great railroad lines, forming his opinion upon the wayside conversation of station assemblages and local passengers, would have been led to believe that the State was Democratic throughout. Every train and every assembly had its blatant, exulting speakers, who counted their county majorities by thousands. To-day they sing a very different tune, and acknowledge that they were outgeneraled by their more quiet opponents. To-day, the Republicans are the noisy ones, substituting for blatant braggadocia cheerful huzzas over a hard-earned victory. No election in that State has ever been so hotly contested as this one; political discussions had been the order of the day, penetrating even to the home fireside, and consequently each Republican feels that he has a personal interest in the victory achieved, and an individual right to throw up his cap and cheer. And he does it. Give us credit, you at the East, who can count your majorities almost with certainty before the struggle fairly comes. Indiana may give you but a few thousands in the way of prisoners, but they were all captured at the point of the bayonet.

In Ohio, the hottest of the fighting was on the skirmish line, or in the Congressional districts. The success of the State ticket by a good round majority was a foregone conclusion, and consequently the struggle was for Congressmen. Toledo especially rejoices over the defeat of Mr. ASHLEY, and the only regret expressed by Republicans is that a Democratic vote in the House is gain. For Mr. ASHLEY, personally, there is little sympathy. His public career made him but few friends, while his demeanor and expressions in private served to disgust many who would otherwise have voted for him. It was unfortunate that he was renominated; there are abler men and better Republicans in his district, one of whom might have been elected.

Of Pennsylvania it is useless for me to write, inasmuch as you have been thoroughly advised of the canvass as it progressed. Suffice it for me to say that the rejoicing throughout the State is universal. In the rural districts, while the elections were generally conducted with an earnestness seldom equaled, there was comparatively little rowdyism. Philadelphia monopolized the demonstrations in *that* line, much to her disgrace. But if rebel "Plug Uglies" in Philadelphia kill five men at a State election, what do you expect New-York "Dead Rabbits" to do in November next, when your State and the Presidential elections come together? *That's* a conundrum which I submit to "Brick" POMEROY and the *World*.

As a slight indication of how the wind blows, I give the result of a vote taken to-day on a Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad train, in which a majority of the passengers were "locals"—passing from one station to another; GRANT, 86; SEYMOUR, 36. The ladies wanted to vote, and promised, if permitted, to double the GRANT figures. None but lawful voters, however, were taken. C. T.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Outrage upon Royalty—The King of Huahine Compelled to Sign a Treaty with France—Troubles at Tahiti.

From the Honolulu Advertiser, Aug. 23.

We have important news of publitical disturbances in the usually quiet group of the Society Islands.

About June 25, the King of Huahine—an island lying west and to leeward of Tahiti, the independence of which has been guaranteed by England, France and the United States—made a visit to POMARE, Queen of the Society Islands, at her capital, Papeete. When about to return to his own kingdom, the Governor of Tahiti detained the King's schooner and compelled the King to go on board the French war steamer *Guichen*, which at once steamed out to sea and proceeded to the Island of Huahine. While the King was on board the steamer, the Governor of Tahiti, Count EMILE DE LA RONCIERE, persuaded or compelled him to sign a new treaty with the French Government, the exact purport of which is not known, but may be divined by the events following. The steamer then returned to Tahiti, and the King of Huahine was set at liberty. His subjects immediately revolted against his authority, and he was taken prisoner and is now confined on his own island. Another King has been chosen, and the partisans of the two Kings were, up to the latest date, fighting for supremacy.

A political outbreak has occurred at Tahiti between the Governor and other members of the Protectorate Government. It seems that on the 24th of June the troops were ordered to proceed to the plantation of SOARES to enforce certain laws. This unusual proceeding was caused by the entire Government being at variance with the Governor, and his determination to set aside the decision of the Judge Imperial, which had been confirmed, in all its details, by the Supreme Court of Tahiti. The Governor then called a meeting of the Council of Administration, and the unanimous vote of the Council was given against him and his acts. The Governor then proceeded to make his authority felt, by imprisoning the Ordonnateur, who is both Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Supreme Court—a gentleman of high respectability and position. M. BONNET, Director of Colonial Native Affairs, a so of high standing, and much liked by both natives and foreigners, was likewise dismissed and ordered to be sent to France for trial. On the following day the heads of all the Government departments were dismissed, and likewise ordered to France—all to be sent to San Francisco on the French transport *Eurysle*, which vessel may touch here on her way to California. Several other officers, not dismissed, resigned their places rather than continue under the revolutionary regime. The places vacated by dismissal and resignation were filled by any available persons who could be obtained. The present Governor of Tahiti, Count EMILE DE LA RONCIERE, is said to have been sentenced in 1836, by the Criminal Court of Paris, to ten years' imprisonment, but, through the influence of a brother high in Government service, received the appointment of Governor of the Society Islands. It is thought at Tahiti that his mind has been affected by past events, and that this is the cause of the troubles which have lately occurred there.

Queen POMARE and the chiefs of Tahiti and Morea have written to the Emperor of France, praying for the removal of the present Governor, and requesting that the authority of future Governors may be restricted to reasonable limits. The entire native and foreign population join in this petition.

Business of every kind at Tahiti is at a stand-still, owing to these political disturbances, and some of the English and American residents express fears that they may be compelled to leave, unless the present Governor is recalled. As affairs now stand there, he is entirely alone, the members of his Government, as well as the Queen, chiefs and residents, all unanimously condemning his arbitrary acts. Should he be removed by the home Government, the trouble may end here; but in case of his continuance in office it may break out anew.

Nominations for Congress.

Capt. GEORGE W. MCCRANIE, editor of the Ouachita *Telegraph*, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District of Louisiana.

The Republicans of the Seventh District of Kentucky nominated CHARLES EGINTON, of Clark, for Congress on Monday. He has been a consistent and unwavering Union man from the beginning of the war. He will actively canvass his district.

DISAPPEARANCE OF ENCKE'S COMET.—This comet was discovered in 1786 in the Sign of Aquarius by M. MELTHOIN, of the Paris Observatory; since that time it has often returned to the perihelion of its orbit, but has not always been seen, owing to its feeble light. At its return this year it was observed at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., by Prof. HALL; its position was five degrees westsouthwest of the lunar star Castor at 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 14. Since that period it has moved through the signs of Gemini, Cancer and on toward Scorpio. On Nov. 3, it will be seven degrees southeast of Antares or Alpha Scorpio. It was visible to the unassisted but practiced eye during a portion of September, in the absence of the moon. It will soon disappear in the southern hemisphere. It will be visible again in about three and a half years. The period of its absence from our observation gradually lessens as its orbit decreases, so that in the remote future it is expected it will be lost in the sun, if not again hurled into space by some undiscovered force.

REUNION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH.—The congregation of the New-England Church, in Forty-first-street, held their annual reunion last evening. An address was delivered by the pastor, Mr. ABBOT, in which he spoke of the gratifying fact that the church had increased three-fold since its organization three years ago. An address was also made by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, in which he spoke of the importance of introducing the social element into the Church. Some excellent music by Mrs. BRINCKERHOFF and others, was given during the evening.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY HORSE FAIR.—Owing to the heavy rains of Wednesday night, the racing, &c., as per programme for yesterday, at the Westchester County Horse Fair, was postponed until to-day. Minor races, however, were gotten up, which were prolific of some fun.

An Earthquake Fund.

The undersigned beg to intimate to those who are desirous of contributing toward the relief of the sufferers by the late earthquake in the Republics of Peru and Equador, South America, that subscription lists for that purpose are open at their offices.

Subscriptions received will be handed to the Peruvian Minister at Washington for remittance to Peru and Equador in such proportions as subscribers may direct. The Peruvian Minister will acknowledge receipt of same in daily newspapers.

We believe that this work of charity will commend itself to all.

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One of the Chief Excellencies.

That which has been considered by some an objection to the stitch, I consider *one of its chief* excellencies. I refer to the possibility of ripping a seam if it is desired. Now I am perfectly certain, by experience, that the work done by the Willcox & Gibbs machine *will not rip* in wear. If a seam be sewed in the wrong place, it is certainly a great advantage to be able to take it out quickly, without injury to the fabric.—*Rev. D. W. Bedal, Elbridge, N. Y., June 10, 1868.—Adv.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.
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MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—DRAKE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Mr. Yeamans, JAMES R. ALEXANDER to HANNAH M. DRAKE, all of this City.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

AUSTIN—CAMP.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Wm. A. Scott, D. D., ADRIAN H. AUSTIN to MINERVA S. CAMP, both of this City. No cards.

BOGERT—FORRESTER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES E. BOGERT to MARY J., daughter of Jas. C. Forrester, M. D., all of this City.

CLARK—FAIRMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., PARIS G. CLARK, Jr., to Miss MARY FAIRMAN, all of this City.

FRANKENBERG—KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the First Reformed Church, by Rev. Dr. Kimball, SANFORD H. FRANKENBERG to PAULENA GEDERE, daughter of the late Peter W. Knapp, of Charleston, S. C.

HAMBLIN—GRAY.—In Barnstable, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John B. Willard, JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN, of New-York, to ISABELLA, daughter of John Gray.

JUSSEN—SHALER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 346 West 28th-st., New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. Hastings, CARL JUSSEN to CAMILLA J., eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler.

LIBBY—BURTNETT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. A. Jagger, Mr. JAMES L. LIBBY to Miss JESSIE A. M., daughter of Daniel Burtnett, all of this City.

MEIGS—BRYAN.—At Washington, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. T. D. Bryan, CHARLES A. MEIGS, of this City, to KATE A. BRYAN.

MILLER—CURREY.—At Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. E. Grant, Mr. JOHN L. MILLER to Miss FANNIE E. CURREY. No cards.

PERRY—LITTLE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, THOMAS R. PERRY to MARY E. C., eldest daughter of the late Edward B. Little, of this City.

SHAFFER—DOTY.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., by Rev. Bishop Janes, assisted by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Rev. JAMES N. SHAFFER to Miss MARY L. DOTY, all of this City. No cards.

SQUIER—LA BAU.—At St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., STUART C. SQUIER to CARRIE E., daughter of Francis La Bau, Esq. No cards.

WHITING—SLAGHT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the Summerfield M. E. Church, by Rev. John A. Roach, D. D., WILLIAM H. WHITING to ESTHER A., eldest daughter of H. L. Slaght, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WAKEMAN—WOOD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, WILLIAM W. WAKEMAN, Jr., to C. AUGUSTA, daughter of Ross W. Wood, all of this City.

DIED.

ANGELL.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, ANNE J., wife of Albert H. Angell, in the 32d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 236 Washington-st., between Tillary and Johnson. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARBOUR.—On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 14, HENRY DOUGLASS BARBOUR, son of Wm. and E. C. BARBOUR, aged 10 years.

Funeral from No. 11 West 32d-st., on Friday at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCHILL.—At Jackson, Miss., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, Lieut. JOHN LAWRENCE CHURCHILL, U. S. A., only son of Timothy G. Churchill, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALIDAY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Milford, Pike County, Penn., VIRGINIA W., wife of Edward Haliday.

HILL.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday, Oct. 15, JOHN S. HILL, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, Edward Petit, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 609 Lexington-av.

☞ Portsmouth, N. H., papers please copy.

MACLAY.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 15, ROBERT H. MACLAY, M. D., aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 307 West 14th-st., on Sunday next at 2 P. M.

MONAHAN.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 15, Mrs. MARY MONAHAN, wife of John Monahan, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Hudson-av., Hudson City, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

QUIMBY.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, after a short illness, ELLEN S., wife of Dr. I. N. Quimby, and daughter of Thomas McKie, Esq., of New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Church, Grand-st., Jersey City, on Friday morning, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock.

ROGERS.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, EDWARD Y. ROGERS, aged 56 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Friday, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Bar are invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 o'clock.

STANTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, AUGUSTA ISABELLA, infant daughter of John, Jr., and Elizabeth R. Stanton, aged 9 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 313 West 23d-st., on Friday, the 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 15, B. RALPH SMITH, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 272 Madison-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, also at the M. E. Church, Hauppange, L. I., Saturday morning.

WISKEMANN.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, after a short illness, IDA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Fanny C. and the late Ph. Wiskemann, in her 13th year.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the German Evangelical Church of Hoboken, corner of 6th and Garden sts., on Friday, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

A substitute for calomel.
If your bowels are costive, try them.
If your breath is bad, try them.
If you feel drowsy, try them.
If you are low-spirited, try them.
If you have a sick headache, try them.

Blue mass and other preparations of mercury actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure.

And yet this corrosive mineral, so denounced by the Allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in cases of liver complaint, consumption of lungs, &c.

The "Mandrake Pills" are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of Nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. Schenck's Mandrake Pills do not produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but when given for dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic. By this judicious treatment the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst case of indigestion may be cured.

When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body—that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile—that it is subject to many disorders, and that, when it is diseased or inactive, the whole body suffers sympathetically—it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming or distressing symptoms, indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy and depression of spirits, which unfit a man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He will also be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his Rooms.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

FINE GOLD EARRINGS AND PINS.—New styles just received, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EARRINGS AND PINS.—New styles, just received. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NOVELTY.
KEROSENE BURNER
Can be trimmed and lighted without removing either the chimney, globe or shade.
Fits any lamp in use and takes the ordinary chimney.
SOLD at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
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Manufactured only by the Hayden & Griggs Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:35; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.
Headquarters Room 10, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

North Salem—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Havana, P. M.—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Hon. John A. Kasson, of Vermont.
Mansville, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives, C. A. Foster, Esq.
Flushing—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts.
Cambridge, P. M.—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.
West Troy—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Hudson—Hon. E. A. Storrs, of Illinois; Hon. J. B. Belford, of Maryland.
Troy—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford.
Yonkers—Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky; B. K. Phelps, Esq.
Thorn Hill, P. M.—Hon. W. K. Peck, Jr., of Connecticut.
Gowanda—Major J. B. Davis.
Clyde—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Schenectady—Dr. F. Schuets.
Northport—J. J. Couch, Esq.
Greene—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Baldwinsville—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Lansingburg—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine; Gen. T. B. Gates.
New-York, No. 185 Spring-st.—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq., Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Walworth—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Brooklyn, Tenth Ward—Hon. James Wadsworth; Rev. L. H. King.
Ellenville—Hon. C. L. Beale.
Pavilion—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Pine Plains—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
Farmersville—Geo. L. Maynard, Esq.
Syracuse—James Kilbourn, Esq.
Bridge Hampton—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Port Richmond—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
South New-Berlin—Hon. Chas. H. Porter, of Virginia.
Brewster's Station—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
New-York, No. 922 3d-av.—F. G. Gedney, Esq., Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Brooklyn, corner Classon and Fulton avs.—Gen. Jas. Kiernan.
East Schodack—Col. F. Montgomery.
Haverstraw—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Firenace—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
New-York, 33d-st. and 8th-av.—Gen. J. B. McKean.
New-York Germania Hall—Ethan Allen, Major Douglas Campbell.
Burlingham, P. M.—Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, Col. J. J. O'Connor, J. O. Dimmick, Esq.
Lafargeville—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Ohio—P. H. Baerman, Esq.
No. 68 East Broadway, New-York—D. B. Lyddy, Esq., J. J. Smyth, Esq.
Andes—C. A. Foster, Esq.
New-York, Broadway and 23d-st.—Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland.
New-York, 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
River Head—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
New-Brighton—Hon. Chas. Lee Armour, of Maryland.
Springville—Judge E. Heistand, of Louisiana.
Owego—Hon. James A. Briggs, Ohio.
Terrytown—Prof. John N. Pomeroy.
Astoria—L. Bradford Prince.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

Albion, P. M.—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Schenectady, P. M.—Hon. E. A. Storrs, of Illinois; Rev. B. I. Ives.
Malone, P. M.—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Niles, P. M.—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Canastota—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Easton, P. M.—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Gloversville—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford.
Elmira—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Hunter's Point—Hon. Butler G. Noble; Capt. W. J. Bynds.
New-York, Washington Heights—Major James Haggerty.
Sherburne—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Amityville—Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland.
Cattaraugus Station—Major J. B. Davis.
Lima—Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
Wolcott—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Darien City—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Lafayette—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
Berrytown—George L. Maynard, Esq.
Southampton—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Oxford—Hon. Chas. H. Porter, of Virginia.
Sayville—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Fredonia—G. B. Stebbins, Esq.
East Poestenkill—Col. F. Montgomery.
Clifton, S. I.—Robert Crowe, Esq.
Blue Point—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Woodburne, P. M.—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, Col. J. J. O'Connor, J. O. Dimmick, Esq.
Sackett's Harbor—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Highlands—Gen. T. B. Gates.
Margaretville—W. P. Fiero, Esq.
Rodman—C. A. Foster, Esq., Massachusetts.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn—Hon. Chas Lee Armour.
Appalaca—Hon. James A. Briggs, of Ohio.
Turner's—Hon. John L. Stevens, Maine.

MONDAY, OCT. 19.

Potsdam Junction—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Ogdensburg, Evening—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Wellsville, P. M.—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio.
Penn Yan—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Saratoga Spa—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford.
Monroe—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Brooklyn, Ninth Ward—Hon. Chas. Lee Armour, of Maryland; Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland.
Rhinebeck—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Yonkers, Evening—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Yonkers, P. M.—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; Gen. T. B. Gates.
Shultzville—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
New-York, No. 501 3d-av.—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.; Geo. H. Young, Esq.
Brooklyn, Tenth Ward—L. Bradford Prince.
Eastport—A. T. Foss, Esq., of New-Hampshire.
Warwick—Hon. William Brown, of Kentucky.
Greenport—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
North Brookfield—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Fulton—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Cortland—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Sandy Hill—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
West Winfield—James Jenkins, Esq.
Waterford—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Forrestport—F. G. Gedney.
Little Falls—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Jamestown—W. H. Grace.
Rockland—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, Col. J. J. O'Connor, J. C. Dimmick.
Homer—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Deposit—Gen. J. L. Kilpatrick, Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Potsdam—Dr. David Bell.
Delhi—Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Oyster Bay—W. H. Burleigh, Joseph G. E. Larned.
Horse Heads—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Jamaica—Hon. John L. Stevens, of Maine, Gen. Robt. Avery.
Pultney—Major J. B. Davis.
Weedsport—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Patchogue—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Norrisania—Hon. David Cross, of New-Hampshire.
New-York, Avenue B—Ferdinand De Wigne.
Parish—Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, D. G. Fort, Esq.
Cleveland—Gen. T. M. Hite, Wm. M. McNall, Esq.
Hancock—Hon. Wm. R. Peck, Jr., Connecticut.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

Flushing—Capt. J. J. O'Connor.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Glenheim—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Waverly—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire.
Angelica—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Speonk—A. T. Foss, Esq., of New-Hampshire.
Auburn—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Skaneateles—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Albany—Gen. T. B. Gates.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Sanfordville—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
Hyde Park—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
East Evans—G. B. Stebbins.
Massena—Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Washingtonville—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia.
Orient—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Marathon—Hon. J. C. Lee, Col. E. B. Lansing.
Armonck—Major James Haggerty.
Queens—George W. Hoxie, Esq., V. B. Denslow, Esq.
Mount Kisco—Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Cedarville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Ballston Spa—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
St. Johnsville—Gen. J. B. McKean.
Salisbury Centre—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Dunkirk—Capt. W. H. Grace.
Westernville—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Schoharie, P. M.—Hon. Butler G. Noble, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Phelps—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Factoryville—Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Glenn's Falls—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Waterloo—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
New-York, No. 10 Abingdon-square—Hon. James Wadsworth, John Raffery, Esq.
Fishkill—Rev. L. H. King.
Catskill—Gen. N. P. Banks.
Wheeler—Major J. B. Davis.
Yorkville—A. W. Tenney.
Middletown—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, Twenty-first Ward—Major O. N. Wilson, Indiana; Mr. Moran, of Pennsylvania.
Meridian—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Williamstown—Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Daniel G. Fort, Esq.
Central Square—Gen. T. M. Hite, Wm. M. McNall.
Walton—Hon. W. K. Peck, Jr.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.

New-York National Club—Ethan Allen.
Ithaca, P. M.—Gov. Walter Harriman, Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Elmira—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Galway, P. M.—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Hannibal, P. M.—Geo. L. Maynard, Gen. George W. Palmer.
Mount Vernon—Wm. H. Burleigh.
Waddington—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Little Neck—Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky, L. Bradford Prince.
Fishkill Village—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Southold—H. P. Crozier.
Faberg—F. G. Gedney.
East New-York—Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. H. B. Stanton.
West Hampton—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Pleasant Valley—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
White's Corners—G. B. Stebbins, Esq., Michigan.
Little Lakes—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Bracketts' Bridge—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Cobleskill—Hon. Butler G. Noble, James Kilbourn, Esq.
New-Rochelle—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Bolivar—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, Ohio.
Watkins—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Brooklyn, Myrtle-av.—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Caledonia, P. M.—Hon. John J. Creswell, Maryland.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Gen. E. W. Hincks.
New-York, 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Virginia.
Chestertown—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Seneca Falls—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Huron—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Bradford—Major J. B. Davis.
Chateaugay—Dr. David Bell.
Peekskill—Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Binghamton—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, Lieut.-Gov. J. C. Lee, of Ohio.
Lockport—Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
New-York, Tenth Ward Club Hall—F. De Wigne.
Phoenix—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri; Hon. J. C. Churchill.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22.

Port Richmond—Ethan Allen, Esq.
White Plains—Major James Haggerty, L. Bradford Prince.
Rome—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Syracuse—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Gen. J. L. Kilpatrick, Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Union Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Good Ground—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Rochester—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Mount Morris—Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
Jonesville, P. M.—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Arthursburg—Hon. Wm. J. Cornwell.
Mabbettsville—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Eden—G. B. Stebbins, Esq.
Canton—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Highlands, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Virginia; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Mattituck—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Owego—Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles; Major-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton; Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, Ohio.
Newville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Oriskany—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Poland—A. D. Shaw, Esq.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Rev. L. H. King.
Hudson—Gen. N. P. Banks.
Morris—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Sodus, P. M.—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Painted Post—Major J. B. Davis.
Pulaski—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri; Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Daniel G. Fort, Esq.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

Amsterdam—Gen. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire.
Homer—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Farmer Village—Major James Haggerty.
Fort Edward—Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Dobbs' Ferry—Major James Haggerty.
Poundridge—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; Gen. T. B. Gates.
Albany—Gen. Judson L. Kilpatrick, Major A. M. Hancock, of Delaware; Gen. J. B. McKean.
Gouverneur—Gen. Geo. H. Sharp.
Windham, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Ontario—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Poughkeepsie—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Roslyn—L. Bradford Prince, Col. J. J. O'Connor.
New-York, No. 385 Bowery—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Bangall—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Stony Brook—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Van Hornsville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Hawkinsville—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Norway—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Green Point Tent—Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer.
Dover Plains—Chas. E. St. Clair.
Far Rockaway—Robert Crowe, Esq.

MAINE! VERMONT! PENNSYLVANIA! OHIO! INDIANA! NEBRASKA! INTO LINE, NEW-YORK, FOR GRISWOLD AND CORNELL!

MASS MEETING
of the
GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CAMPAIGN CLUB,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16,
23D-ST. and BROADWAY.
Seats reserved for ladies.

Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, of Maryland; ISAAC J. OLIVER, Union Candidate for Supervisor, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
A. H. KEECH, J. J. O'BRIEN, } Secretaries.
WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Chairman Executive Committee.

OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA.
TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
GRANT AND COLFAX, GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CAMPAIGN CLUB
Will hold a grand mass meeting at Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7½ o'clock.
The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Col. ETHAN ALLEN,
Major DOUGLASS CAMPBELL.
Singing by a Glee Club. Front seats reserved for ladies.
J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. A. SMALLEY, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT IRISH REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A public meeting will be held at 8 o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No. 68 East Broadway, to ratify the nomination of Hon. HORACE GREELEY for Congress. Gen. D. F. Burke, Col. J. J. O'Connor, Daniel B. Lyddy, Esq., Dr. H. Powell will speak.
H. POWELL, M. D., President.
JOHN FRANCIS BUTLER, Secretary.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE Fifteenth Assembly District Boys in Blue will be held at corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock. Prominent speakers, both soldiers and civilians, have been secured. Good music engaged. Front seats reserved for ladies and disabled soldiers.
GEORGE W. DA CUNHA, President.
JOHN WHYTE, DUDLEY STEWART, } Secretaries.

IRISH-AMERICANS, AROUSE! MICHAEL T. GIBBONS, Esq., will address the Irish citizens of the First Ward at the headquarters of the Grant and Colfax Club, No. 8 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1868, at 7½ o'clock. All his old friends are invited to attend. By order
Hon. HENRY SMITH, President.
THOS. F. MCCABE, Secretary.

BOYS IN BLUE—SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A public meeting will be held at the wigwam, 46th-st., near 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16. Front seats reserved for ladies.
Lieut. SAM. MINNES, President.
GEO. F. FINLEY, A. B. WENANTS, } Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY:
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS
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MR. HOWELL'S NEW POEM, "NO LOVE LOST, A ROMANCE OF TRAVEL," will be given entire in the December number of PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, having returned from Europe, will be a regular contributor in each number, supervising a department of the Magazine, beginning with the January number.

NOW READY,
PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.
WHO OF US ARE INSANE; Geo. M. Beard, M. D.
LORENZO DAPONTE; H. T. Tuckerman.
ANTHEM OF THE UNIVERSE; Chas. A. Munger.
TOO TRUE; Chaps. XVIII. and XIX., (conclusion.)
WATCHING THE RIVER; T. W. Parsons, M. D.
UNEXPLORED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AMERICA; E. Geo. Squier.
THE THREE WORK-DAYS; J. J. Piatt.
THE FOUNDERS OF GLOBE CITY—I.; J. O. Culver.
WITH THE NUNS; C. E. Robins.
A DAY WITH THE BABIES; L. D. Nichols.
THE MOUNTAIN OF KNOWLEDGE; C. P. Cranch.
COMMERCIAL PROGRESS IN CHINA; T. W. Knox.
TWO LETTERS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE—I.
IF; John J. Piatt.
A DAY OF SURPRISES; Virginia Vaughan.
WHOM THE PEOPLE WILL ELECT, AND WHY.
LIFE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
MONTHLY CHRONICLE: Literature, Table-Talk.
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THE GALAXY
FOR NOVEMBER,
NOW READY.
IT IS THE MOST ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, BRILLIANT, ENTERTAINING AND ATTRACTIVE MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.
CONTENTS OF THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.
I. CIPHER. A Novel. Part First. Chapters VII. to XI. With an Illustration by Sol Eytinge.
II. THE STORY OF A HERO. By EDWARD A. POLLARD.
III. LONDON BEGGARS. By N. S. DODGE.
IV. THE PICTURE OF THE WORLD. By R. R. SILL.
V. A TALK WITH MR. BURLINGAME ABOUT CHINA. By RICHARD J. HINTON.
VI. THE BALLAD OF THE KING'S BLOOD-HOUND. By CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY.
VII. MIDGE. By CHAUNCEY HICKOX.
VIII. BEECHDALE. By MARIAN HARLAND. Chapters XVII. to end.
IX. THE ATTEMPT AT STRASBOURG. As described by Louis Napoleon in a letter to his Mother. With Notes by JOHN C. S. ABBOTT.
X. DEMOCRATIC DEITIES. By EUGENE BENSON.
XI. BY RAIL TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By I. EDWARDS CLARKE.
XII. TWO FRENCH EDITORS: Emile de Girardin and Henri Rochefort. By VIRGINIA VAUGHAN.
XIII. WORDS AND THEIR USES. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE.
XIV. THE GALAXY MISCELLANY.
NEWPORT AT SUNSET. (With an illustration by C. C. Griswold.)
THE DEVIL OF INDIGESTION. By T. E. CLARK, M. D.
BAGBE IN A FINGER-BOWL. By MARSTON NILES, U. S. N.
THE FOUR NATIONS. By W. L. ALDEN.
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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 15, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '62	113⅜	300 Canton Co	49⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	200 do 2d call	49⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C'65	111⅛	600 Mariposa Pf	24
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65 new c	109⅜	200 do	24⅛
10,000 do b3	109⅜	100 do	23⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110	200 do	24
10,000 do	110⅛	500 P. M. St. Co	126
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛	200 do bet. call	125¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	99⅜	100 Boston W. P	18
380,000 5-20, C., '67	109⅜	100 Mar. Min. Co	9
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	68⅛	100 do bet. call	8⅜
20,000 do	68⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	30⅛
155,000 do	68⅜	500 do	30⅛
50,000 do s30	68⅛	300 Mer. U. Ex	23
80,000 do 2d call	69	10 do	22⅞
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	68⅛	200 N. Y. Cen	129⅜
20,000 do bet. call	68	700 Erie	49⅞
2,000 Cal. 7s, large	131⅛	50 do	49⅜
25,000 Va. St. 6s, ex-c	57	200 do	49⅝
30,000 do bet. call	57⅜	100 do b30	49⅝
10,000 do 2d call	57⅜	100 Erie Pf	70
9,500 Virginia 6s, new	57⅛	100 Bos., H. & E	27⅞
10,000 do	58	400 Reading	97⅝
5,000 do 2d call	59⅜	200 do	97⅞
10,000 Georgia St. 6s	80	12 C. C. Cin. & Ind	79
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'y Loan R	108⅛	200 Mich. So. & N. I	87⅝
50,000 N. C. St. 6s	67⅛	500 do	87⅞
10,000 do	67⅛	100 do b30	87⅞
10,000 do	68	200 Clev. & Pitts	90⅜
120,000 do	68⅜	200 do	90⅜
2,000 do	68⅜	1400 do	91
10,000 do	68⅜	500 Chi. & N. W	86⅞
30,000 N. C. St. 6s new	67⅜	108 do	86⅞
10,000 do	67⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	97
10,000 do	67⅜	8 do	96⅝
85,000 do	67	400 Clev. & Tol	104⅞
10,000 do	67	100 do	104⅞
10,000 do 2d call	67	100 do b30	104⅞
10,000 do	66⅜	200 Chi. & R. I	108⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	85	400 do	108⅜
9,000 Alt. & T. H. In.	84	100 do 2d call	108⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds	98	5 Mil. & St. P	103
10,000 do	98⅛	7 do	104
16,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	85	5 Mil. & St. P. Pf	104
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M	81⅛	300 do	106
2,000 Del. L. W. 2d M	96	500 do s60	106
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93	150 do	106⅜
20,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	88	23 do	106⅜
2,000 Chi. & G. E. 1st	77	200 do	106
5,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.	101	400 Lake Shore	99⅛
2,000 Pac. 7s, Gu'd by St. of Mo	95⅛	100 do	99⅜
4,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10C	98	20 do	99⅜
10,000 Mar. Trust. 10s, Ctfs	67	26 Del., L. & W	128
10,000 do b60	67⅛	40 do	129
5 Bank of Commerce	123	100 T., W. & W	63¾
10 Hanover Bank	115	8 do	63⅝
42 Phoenix Bank	108	25 N. J. Cen	120
120 D. & H. Canal	129⅛	600 P., Ft. W. & C	113
600 West. U. T	37⅛	10 do	112⅞
400 do 2d call	37⅛	100 do b30	112⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co	26	200 Alt. & T. H	44
		200 Chi. & Alt. Pf. b30	155
		2,000 Ohio & Miss	32
		200 do b10	32
		500 do	32⅛
		100 Chi. & Gt. E	40⅛
		100 do	40⅞

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114	2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	113⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅛	10,000 Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	66⅛
5,500 do	115⅛	10,000 do	66⅛
20,000 do	115⅛	10,000 Canton Co	49⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	105⅜	100 do	49⅞
154,000 5-20, C., '62	113⅜	10 Mer. U. Ex	22⅞
25,000 do	113⅜	300 Cum. Coal Pf	34⅞
27,000 5-20, C., '64	111⅛	100 do	34⅞
500 do	111⅛	200 West. U. T	37⅛
30,000 do	111⅜	100 do	37
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65	111⅜	100 do bet. call	37
125,000 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	100 Mariposa Pf	24
75,000 do	111⅜	5 Amer. Ex	46⅛
44,500 5-20, '65, new	109⅜	500 N. Y. Cen	128⅞
40,000 do	109⅜	100 do	129⅜
2,500 do	110	300 Erie	49
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛	100 do	48⅞
20,000 do	105⅜	50 do	48⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, Pac. Is.	99⅜	100 Hudson R	135⅛
10,000 do	99⅛	200 Reading	97⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109⅜	100 Mich. So. & N. I	87⅝
115,580 do	110	1000 do	87⅞
25,000 do b30	110	100 do	87⅞
200,000 do	109⅜	300 do	87⅝
25,000 do	110⅛	20 Ill. Central	145
50,000 do b3	110⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts	90⅞
20,000 5-20, C., '68	110⅛	100 do	90⅞
25,000 do	111	200 do	90⅞
30,000 do	111⅛	51 Chi., Bur. & Q	121
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	104	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf	96⅞
11,000 T. St. 6s, new	69	200 Clev. & Tol	104⅞
15,000 do	68⅞	400 do	104⅞
10,000 Va. St. 6s ex-c	57⅛	60 Chi. & R. I	108
3,000 do bet. call	57	100 do	107⅞
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new	59	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf	106
5,500 do	59⅛	100 T., W. & W	62⅞
20,000 do	59⅜	500 do	63
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s	68	300 P., Ft. W. & C	112⅞
19,000 N. Car. State 6s, new	66⅛	200 do	112⅞
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	92	200 Chi. & Alton	154
3,000 Chi., B. & Q. ss.	112	100 Ohio & Miss	31⅞
		100 do	31⅞
		300 do	31⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	67⅛	100 T., W. & W. Pf	77⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	30⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	105⅛
100 Adams Ex	51⅜	800 P., Ft. W. & C	112⅛
100 do	51⅛	600 do	112⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex	23⅛	600 do s3	112⅛
100 do	23	100 do	112⅛
100 Quic. M. Co	25⅛	800 Ohio & Miss	31⅜
300 Mariposa Pf	24	900 do	31⅜
200 Pacific Mail	126	200 do b3	31⅜
100 do	125⅛	200 do s10	31⅜
400 do	125⅛	800 Mich. So. & N. I	87⅞
100 do b10	126	200 do	87⅞
300 do	125⅛	1200 Clev. & Pitts	90⅛
100 do c	125⅛	800 do b30	90⅜
400 do	125⅜	500 Clev. & Tol	104⅛
800 do	125⅜	100 Chi., R. I. & P	108
400 do	125⅛	200 do	108⅛
100 do c	125⅛	3800 do	108⅛
100 Cum. Coal	35	1100 do	108⅛
1200 N. Y. Cen	129⅛	300 do	108⅛
300 Erie	49⅛	300 do	108⅛
200 do b3	49⅛	800 do	108⅜
200 do	49⅛	600 Chi. & N. W	87
100 do	49	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf	97⅛
1300 do	49⅛	500 do	97
300 do	49⅛	300 do	97
100 Hudson	135⅛	100 Bos., Hart. & E	28
200 Reading	97⅜	300 do	28⅛
100 T. W. & W	63⅛		
400 do	63⅛		
100 do b10	63⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 T. St. 6s, new	69⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	106⅛
1,000 do	69⅛	100 do b30	106⅛
20,000 do	69⅛	500 Ohio & Miss	31⅞
20,000 do b3	69⅛	200 do b10	31⅞
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new	66⅜	300 do	31⅞
10,000 do	66⅜	300 Mich. So. & N. I	87⅝
200 Mariposa Pf	23⅛	100 do b3	87⅞
200 do	23⅛	300 do	87⅞
300 Pacific Mail	125⅛	300 do b10	87⅞
300 Quick. Min. Co	25⅜	800 Clev. & Pitts	90⅞
100 N. Y. Cen	129⅛	600 Clev. & Tol	104⅛
300 Erie	49⅛	400 do	104⅛
200 do s30	49	200 Chi., R. I. & P	108
200 do	49⅛	400 do	108⅛
200 do	49⅛	300 Chi. & N. W	96⅞
1800 Reading	97⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	97
300 do b3	97⅞		
300 Tol., W. & W	63		
9 Chi. & Alton	154		
100 Mil. & St. P	103⅜		
200 P., Ft. W. & C	112⅜		
200 do	113		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 T. St. 6s, new	69⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C	112⅛
100 U. S. Ex	48⅜	100 do	112⅛
100 Merch. U. Ex	22⅛	1200 do	112⅛
200 Pac. Mail	126⅛	100 do s10	113
100 West. U. Tel	36⅞	100 do	113
100 do	37	100 do b30	113⅛
600 N. Y. Cen	128⅜	800 do	113⅛
300 Erie	48⅜	300 do	113⅛
200 do s3	48⅜	300 do	113⅛
200 do	48⅜	200 do	113⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co	25	100 do s3	113⅛
800 Reading	97⅜	200 do s3	113⅛
100 Mil. & St. P	105⅜	200 Clev. & Tol b3	104⅛
400 T., W. & W	63	400 do	104⅛
100 do	63⅛	500 do	104⅛
200 do	63⅛	600 Chic. R. I. & P	107⅞
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	106⅛	800 do	107⅞
600 Ohio & Miss	31⅞	100 do	107⅞
300 do b3	31⅛	100 do b5	107⅞
200 do s3	31⅛	400 do	107⅛
400 do b3	31⅛	200 do b30	107⅞
100 do s10	31⅛	200 do b10	107⅞
600 Mich. So. & N. I	87⅛	100 Chi. & N. W	86⅛
400 Clev. & Pitts	90⅜	400 do	86
400 do	90⅜	200 do	95⅜
		200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	96⅛

THURSDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

The early sales of Gold to-day were at 138@137⅞ ℔ cent. And at 11 o'clock, the sealed offers for $300,000 Government Gold were filed with the Assistant Treasurer, and the sum named was subsequently awarded at 137.88 ℔ cent. The gross amount of offers was over four million of dollars. After the awards at the Treasury, the sales advanced to 138@138¼@138⅜ ℔ cent., and the market appeared, for an hour or two, quite strong. At a later hour the transactions were at 138¼@138@137⅞ ℔ cent. The Gold for Cash delivery was again made scarce, and holders demanded from one-sixteenth to three-sixteenths of one ℔ cent. for its use until to-morrow. The new plan of daily Government sales, to a limited extent, by public award, has thus far worked in favor of the *Bull* interest in the Gold-Room, who are enabled every day to measure the supply from the Treasury, in fixing the rate at which they will lend out their own Gold, and stand in no fear of unexpected cash sales by a Government Broker.

The scarcity—artificial, if you please—of Gold for Cash delivery has checked the firmness and limited the transactions in the Foreign Exchanges, and while the leading Bankers are still asking 109⅞ ℔ cent. on London, their Bills are sold from second hands on the street at 109¼@109⅜ ℔ cent. We need scarcely remind our financial readers that while Gold commands a handsome daily consideration for its use, there is no anxiety with remitters to invest it in Bills.

Money is in fair request from the Brokers of the Stock Exchange at 6@7 ℔ cent. on general or miscellaneous Collateral, with occasional exceptions at 5 ℔ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds or other approved Collateral. The Banks and Trust Companies, as a rule, continue to demand 7 ℔ cent., and but for the free offerings from outside lenders this would be the uniform rate to the brokers on call.

The Public Funds continue on the advance because of the results of the State elections on Tuesday, and the new 5-20s of 1867 sold up to 110@110⅛@109⅞ ℔ cent. this afternoon, with a corresponding firmness in the other classes of Gold-bearing stocks. The business of the day was heavier than usual of late, and the market left off firm at the last Government Board. The long 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 are especially firm, and the old 5-20s of 1862 in demand at 113⅜@½ ℔ cent. The latter sold in London last night at 75 ℔ cent. sterling money, and this morning at 72½@½ ex-November coupon. The rule of the London Exchange is to deduct the coupon fifteen days before its maturity in New-York.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange there was much activity in the Border State Bonds and the Railway Shares, as will be noticed from the official lists of sales at the several Boards. The additional advance in new Tennessees was 2 ℔ cent., and in Virginias and North Carolinas 1@1½@2 ℔ cent. On the New-York list of Railways the sales of Erie ran up to 50½, and then down to 48⅜@48¼ ℔ cent., and the Street appeared wholly at fault to account for these violent fluctuations, which the chief officials of the Company have the credit (or discredit) of engineering to their own profit and liking. The Western Roads and Reading and New-York Central were again very strong through the forenoon, but the movement in Erie seemed to demoralize the whole market late in the day.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Gold Room seemed steady at about 138 ℔ cent. The Railways had a partial upward reaction from the 2:30 P. M. Board. The failure of an outside operator, who was *short* of the Railway Market, was reported on the the Street.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	109⅞
American Gold Coin	138⅛	138
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅞	68⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	56	57⅛
Missouri Bonds	91½	92
North Carolina Bonds, old	66⅞	68
New-York Central	128⅞	128⅞
Erie Railway	49	48⅞
Reading Railway	97⅛	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	108
Northwest Common	97⅛	96⅞
Northwest Preferred	97⅞	96⅞
Michigan Southern	87⅛	88⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	112⅛	114⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅞	90⅛
Pacific Mail Company	125⅞	126⅞
St. Paul Preferred	105	106⅞
St. Paul Common	104⅛	105⅛
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	110
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	5 ℔ ct. coup., 1871	124
5-20 reg., 1864	105⅛	End. coupon, 1871	121
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	5 ℔ c. reg., 1874	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	105⅛	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	10-40 reg.	104
5-20 reg., '65, n. iss	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	109⅛	6s Currency	99⅛
5-20 reg., 1867	109⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	108⅛	Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	101
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108⅛	Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	101
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	100⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101	Illinois War Loan	101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101	Indiana 5 ℔ c.	96
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	68⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	68⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	57
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	99⅛	Virginia 6s., new bonds	59⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Georgia 6s	80
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	Georgia 7s, new bds	91
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Carolina 6s	68
Ill. reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	91
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '60	101	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is	91⅛
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	139	Chatham	145
Merchants'	123	Bank of N. America	110
Mechanics'	129	Hanover	114⅛
Union	120	Metropolitan	141
America	145	East River	100
Phenix	108	Nassau	105
North River	108	Shoe and Leather	121
Fulton	160	Corn Exchange	130
Leather Manuf's	180	Marine	150
Seventh Ward	112⅛	Central National	109
State of New-York	119	First National	210
Commerce	123	Fourth National	105
Ocean	108	Ninth National	110⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	85	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est	91	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	77⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	81
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	70
Erie 4th ind., 1880	87	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 5th ind., 1888	87	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Chi. & R. I. Pac. Is.	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s 1st M. '69-70	100⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85	105⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Harlem 1st M	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	106
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M	110⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	100	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	95⅛
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo	95	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	80
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	116⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	84	Peninsula R. R. bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	98
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	95
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex. bds	88	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d. 1st	94
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	76⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $231,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $1,049,000; total receipts, $2,364,514 58; total payments, $1,409,147 95; balance, $95,942,-217 68.

A moderate demand has been noted for Dry Goods since our last, without any important fluctuations in prices. The auction sales have been less satisfactorily attended, and though desirable fabrics have not been seriously depressed, there has been less buoyancy in ruling figures; the competition for the offerings have been less animated.

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Fort Wayne Company during the month of September ult., and of the earnings and expenditures for first nine months of fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the year 1867:

From freight	$476,525	$405,129
From passengers	258,638	239 743
From Express matter	10,257	7,987
From mail	7,825	7,825
From rent of railway	7,083	7,083
From miscellaneous	1,000	1,268
Total	$761 329	$669 036
Expenses	428 968	383,945
Net earnings	$332,360	$285,091
Earn'gs from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	$5,768,702	$5,193,000
Expenses from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1	3,605,758	3,596,944
Net earnings for nine mos	$2,162,944	$1,596,056

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 30, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,621,720	Decrease	£8,458
Public deposits	5,385,296	Increase	190,457
Other deposits	18,735,117	Decrease	465,063
Gov't. securities	14,940,131	Increase	150 000
Other securities	16,366,692	Decrease	367,997
Notes unemployed	10,505,605	Increase	691,680

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,391,-270, being a decrease of £820,925; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,001,-136, showing an increase of £36,236 when compared with the preceding return.

The Boston *Traveller* of Oct. 14 says:

"At a meeting of the Executive Council, this morning, a message of Gov. BULLOCK accompanied by an order, was acted upon. The Council accepted the order authorizing the issuing of scrip for $3,-000,000, thus carrying out the Governor's views. The Governor then signed the order upon the Treasury, and the money will probably be drawn to-morrow. Thus ends one of the most vexed questions that has troubled the Commonwealth." We give the communication and order below:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON,
Oct. 14, 1868.

To the Honorable Council:

The various matters which, by the act to aid the construction of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, chapter 284 of the acts of 1867, must be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council before the issue of any scrip, are recapitulated in the report of the Committee of the Council. Certain of these matters are required by the act to be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council and Attorney-General; and certain others to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council and the Commissioners appointed under the sixth section of the act.

On the 31st of July the Commissioners made an extended report upon the whole subject, and in conclusion expressed the opinion that if the means and resources of the Company should be honestly and judiciously used, and with a reasonable degree of energy, enterprise and economy, the road might be thereby constructed and moderately equipped, and they accordingly recommend the allowance by the Governor and Council of a loan of scrip for the work already done and equipment purchased. This report has been before the Committee of the Council, and, with the documents which accompany it, is herewith submitted, marked A.

These documents were transmitted to the Attorney-General, with the request that he would report upon the various matters in which his concurrent action was required. His reply has been before the Committee of the Council, and is herewith submitted, marked B.

It was quite obvious to my mind that it was the design of the Legislature to secure the separate and responsible judgment of the Governor and Council upon each of the particulars named in the act as necessary to be shown. It also became early apparent that the principal questions concerning which doubts would exist, were, whether the requirements of the statute concerning the payment and cancellation of the mortgage debts secured by the underlying mortgages on that part of the road situate this side of Southbridge and Willimantic were complied with, and whether the Company has satisfactorily shown that they would be able, without further aid from this Commonwealth, to complete their line from Boston to Fishkill before May 27, 1872.

Deeply impressed with the responsibility imposed upon me in respect to these questions, I have given my careful and personal attention to the examination of the details which could throw light upon them.

The attention of the Committee of the Council was called to the considerable discrepancy which was found to exist in the various statements of the bonds now outstanding, which are secured by the underlying mortgages above referred to. This discrepancy has been largely relieved by subsequent explanations; and the recommendation of the Committee of the Council, that a bond with personal sureties should be required, in the penal sum of one million of dollars, to protect the franchise and property described in the Berdell mortgage from the uncancelled bonds, obviates the objections intimated in this report of the Attorney-General, and dispenses with the necessity of a precise ascertainment of the number of bonds now outstanding, which indeed appears impracticable. The Committee of the Council also became satisfied that the Company will be able to complete their line of road to Fishkill within the time specified by the act, without further aid from this Commonwealth, as appears by their report, which is herewith submitted, marked C. Wishing, however, rigidly to test the conclusion to which the Committee of the Council had come upon this latter subject, I addressed to the Commissioners a supplementary communication, which expressed the doubts that still remained in my mind, and the want of full information, which, as it seemed to me, still existed upon certain facts bearing upon the question; and this communication, with the reply of the Commissioners, is also submitted herewith, marked D. By this reply the validity of the acceptances of the Erie Railroad did not appear to be established, and I was not able quite to concur with the opinion of the Commissioners that it would seem a fair estimate to offset the accruing interest money, which the Company would apparently be obliged to pay, against the earnings of the road. Up to this time it had been assumed that the full time allowed by the act for the completion of the road to Fishkill might be occupied in doing the work.

It was obvious that an amount of about $3,000,000 would become due for interest before that time. By the last exhibit of the Commissioners, the sums to be paid by the Company exceeded their pecuniary resources now within their control. There were also certain other matters of detail concerning which I desired further information. I therefore presented certain inquiries to the officers of the Company, which, with their replies thereto, and an accompanying opinion of Mr. EVARTS, are herewith submitted to you, marked E. By these replies it appeared that it is the purpose of the Company to complete their line of road to Fishkill during the next year; and, upon personal conference with Mr. ASHBURNER, one of the Commissioners, and himself a civil engineer of large experience in this kind of work, I am satisfied that this may be done. This early completion of the road will greatly diminish the amount of interest to be paid.

This opinion of Mr. EVARTS was submitted to the Attorney-General, and he deems it satisfactory to establish the liability of the Erie Railroad Company for the bonds which they have received, as appears by his letter hereto appended, and marked E. To this is added another communication from the Attorney-General, marked G. Upon the whole case, as thus presented, the question then remains, what rule is to be adopted as a guide by which to determine whether the Company will be able to complete their line of road to Fishkill, without further aid from the Commonwealth. Are they to be required to demonstrate mathematically an actual present ability, from means now within their control, to meet the necessary disbursements? Or, do they meet the requirements of the statute by making it appear to the satisfaction of the reason and conscience that in all human probability they will be able to acomplish the work.

Accepting the latter as the true rule, bearing in mind the valuation which the public have now for several months continuously put upon the shares of the Company, and believing that this indicates the existence of a borrowing capacity on the part of the Company yet remaining, which is equal to the difference between the required disbursements and their present actual means, I am prepared to submit for your decision the subjoined order. I have given to the subject long and patient investigation, an amount of time, care and thought by no means represented by the brief terms in which I have here stated my conclusion. I believe the documents thereto appended will sustain the result I have reached; and I have confidence that the progress and completion of this road, and its future working operations, will confirm my opinion of its importance in the commercial relations of the Commonwealth.

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK.

Ordered, That upon the due cancellation of the bonds taken up by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, which were secured by the underlying mortgages referred to in chapter 284, section 2, of the acts of 1867, or the stamping of them in a form and manner to be approved by the Governor, so as effectually to prevent their being negotiated hereafter—such cancellation or stamping to be done under the direction of the Commissioners—and upon the execution of a bond with personal sureties to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council in the penal sum of $1,000,000, with condition as provided in the same section above referred to, and upon the execution of the agreement mentioned in section 3 of the same statute, and the delivery of the Berdell mortgage bonds therein provided for, scrip of the Commonwealth shall be issued and delivered to the Treasurer of that Company to the amount of $100,000, to be expressed in the currency of Great Britain.

Gold.

The National Currency Bank, corner of Wall and Broadway, will include in its proposal for Sub-Treasury Gold, any amount for merchants and others. Orders to be so included must be handed in by 11:30 o'clock. Usual commission on only the amounts obtained.

W. G. WHITE, Cashier.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, to the amount of Eighteen Million Dollars have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent. in gold, and run for thirty years. At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent. to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities, can be obtained.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF MISSOURI, SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, having completed the purchase of Five Millions of Missouri State Sixes, from proceeds of sales of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, and having paid them over in discharge of all its indebtedness to the State, now offers through the undersigned about $1,500,000 more of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds due in 1888, Coupons payable February and August; the proceeds to be applied to payment of Bonds about maturing, which will then leave the entire debt of the road $7,000,000 in Six per Cent. Gold Bonds, the annual interest upon which will be $420,000 in Gold, while the net receipts for the present year will exceed $1,200,000.

The Road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City—283 miles. Price for the present, par, and accrued interest in currency.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

No. 248 Rivington-st., 25x79	$9,250
Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Suffolk, 22x100	10,000
Oliver-st., s. s., 142.3 ft. e. of Bowery, 17.2x40	14,500
Macdougal-st., 121 ft w. of Bleecker, 25x100	3,900
Macdougal-st., 121 ft. w. of Bleecker, 25x100	7,400
Ludlow-st., w. s., lot No. 1,142, Delancey estate, 25x87.6	20,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 25x100	16,000
No. 63 Baxter-st., 23x115.8	10,200
Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 73x20	30,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x73	30,000
N. w. corner Av. A and 119th-st., 20x75x80x38x100.10 x113	7,000
N. w. corner 1st-av. and 111th-st., 75 10⅛x100	6,000
2d-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 113th-st., 25x80	11,110
S. e. corner 4th-av. and 93th-st., 100x100.11	600
S. e. corner 5th-av. and 44th-st., 98.10x150	125,000
N. w. corner 6th-av. and 13th-st., 49.11x75	6,500
7th-av., w. s., 130 ft. n. of 24th-st., 42.10x78.2	31,000
Nos. 175 and 179 7th-av., 32.11x60	24,000
S. e. cor. 9th-av. and 3th-st., 26.6x80	30,500
S. w. cor. 10th-av. and 44th-st., 25.5x100	24,000
9th-st., s. s., 108.4 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.8x93.11	7,000
19th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 74x16.8	26,000
21st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x91.11	12,000
28th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9	11,000
29th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	46,250
31st-st., s. s., 137.3 ft. w. of Madison-av., 74x91.10	30,000
35th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x198.9	8,000
37th-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22.10x60	1,750
39th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.⅜x97.5½	4,650
40th-st., n. s., 151 ft. e. of 4th-av., 14.6x98.9	16,500
52d-st., s. s., 518 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5	35,500
53d-st., 265 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x96	20,000
57th-st., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	2,600
57th-st., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	2,600
78th-st., n. s., 393 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2	16,500
79th-st., s. e. corner 3d-av., 85x102x2½	117,500
82d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	7,750
85th-st., s. s., 107.9½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.1⅝x102.2	17,000
99th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100	nom.
129th-st., s. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d-av., 99.11x96x122x43	9,000
125th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x199.10	14,000
129th-st., s. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d-av., 99.11x96x122x43	nom.
133d-st., s. w. cor. of 6th-av., 125x199.10x25x49.11x100 x149.11	19,000

Leases Recorded.

No. 108 6th-av., 10 years, 7 months	$8,000
No. 305 8th-av., basement, 2 years 6 months	1,200
No. 27 Leonard-st. front, 3 years 7 months	650
No. 23 Union-square, 7 years	13,000
No. 4 Hall-place, 1st floor and 3d floor, 1 yr. 9 mos	660

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., n. s., 59.6 ft. w. of Smith-st., 18.9x75	$3,600
Atlantic-st., n. s., 429 ft. e. of 4th-av., 67x33.10x66.5 x33.10	7,800
Atlantic-st., n. s., 395 ft. e. of 4th-av., 66.5x33.10x 101.5x63.4	7,800
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 50 x.00	2,500
Boerum and Leonard sts., n. e. corner, 25x104x 28x94	2,500
Grove-st., n. s., 700 ft. w. of Central-av., 115.2x101.9 x134.9x100	10,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 47 ft. w. of Bancroft-place, 43x98	750
Hewes-st., n. s., 238.7 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18x100	6,500
Jefferson-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Broadway, 35x94.3	1,080
Luqueer-st., s. s., 135.10 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20.10x 100	800
Morton-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x87.6	9,500
Oxford-st. and Harrison-place, s. w. corner, 14x80	12,000
Powers-st., s. s., 37,10 ft. w. of Catharine-st., 43.3x 25.5x47.9x25	1,325
Quincy-st., 225 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 31x85	9,200
Remsen-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	1,500
Ross-st., n. w. s., 35.10 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 31.3 x18.7x33.4x18.6	500
Ross-st., n. w. s., 72.4 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 35.5x 18.6x38x18.6	500
Ross-st., n. w. s., 95.10 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 38x 18.6x39.8x18.6	500
Smith-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25x100	2,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 249 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 45x100	3,500
16th-st. and 11th-av., w. cor., 97.10x100	4,000
Atlantic av. and Sackman-st., s. w. cor., 452.9x75. 11x140.7x50x200 } Pacific-st. and Stone-av., s. e. cor., 250x107 } Pacific-st. and Stone-av., n. w. cor., 69.2x125x104.11 } Pacific-st. and Stone-av., s. w. cor., 41.10x57.2x67.2 } Flatbush-road and Johnson-av., s. w. cor., 211.2x 225.1x100x40x100x253 }	62,500
Brooklyn and Coney Island plank road, adjoining D. J. Stillwell's, about 1 acre	2,450
De Kalb-av., s. s., 70 ft., w. of Fort Greene-place, 81.1x25.6x86.2x25	1,500
Gates-av., s. s., 243.9 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 18.9x100	3,800
Kent-av., w. s., 421.10 ft. s. of Wallabout Bridge-road, 25x100	6,000
Miller-av., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 50x100	825
Orient-av., e. s. 50 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100 } Lots 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100 to 106 inclusive, each 25x100 }	7,200
Tompkins-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20 x100	6,500
4th-av. and Grand-st., n. e. corner, 27.3x65x19.7x65	14,000
Lots 528, 529, map of Williamsburg	2,600

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hunter's Point.

West 4th-st., Lot No. 32, 400 ft. w. of West-av., 25x100	$6,000
East 7th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of East-av., 25x100	800
East 7th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of East-av., 25x100	800
East 7th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of East-av., 25x100	800

Laurel Hill.

Atlantic-av. and Flushing Railroad, n. e. cor. 100x 281.8	$2,650

Oyster Bay.

Old Country road, s. s., adj. Powell's, 66¾ acres	$4,000

Unionville.

Lots Nos. 141 to 150 and 169 to 178, adj. Hendricks—map Unionville	$1,500

NEW-JERSEY.

East Orange.

Orange-st., J. & J. Peck's property, 335 ft. front	$30,000

Montclair.

Orange-av., Wm. Jacobuc's property, 3 acres	$10,000

Newark.

Bowery and Schalk sts., n. e. cor., 55x86	$1,600
Boyd and Kinney sts., n. e. cor., 25x100	463
Camden-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 50x100	700
Chatham-st., w. s., 123 ft. s. of Dickerson-st., 24x100	450
Gray and Orange sts., s. w. cor., 78x100	3,500
Malvern-st. and Avenue F, n. w. cor., 209x247	3,000
Roseville-av., e. s., near Sussex-av., 2 lots, G. Hanjlenbeck's	7,000

Hudson City.

Clinton, cor. Griffith av., 42x100	$2,100
St. Paul's-av., lot No. 141, E. R. V. Wright's property, 25x100	500
Summit and Zabriskie avs., s. w. cor., 50x100	2,650
Lot No. 24, blk. No. 3, Map of Hudson Grove, 25x100	1,000

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 195.3 ft. n. of 8th-st., 44x100	$11,000
Plot adj. Jno. Mascar's property, ½ acre	5,2.0

Bergen.

Atlantic-st., 150 ft. from River-st., 125x200	$5,000
Lexington-av., lot No. 53, block No. 1, 25x87	600
Lots Nos. 1 to 8, and Nos. 30, 31, 32, block No. 13, Mrs. Jane Van Horn's } Lots Nos. 25 to 29, block No. 13, south of creek, Mrs. Jane Van Horn's }	4,021
Lots Nos. 10 to 24, block No. 10, Mrs. Jane Van Horn's	4,200
Lots Nos. 1 to 8, and Nos. 25 to 32, block No. 10, Mrs. Jane Van Horn's	4,200

Harrison.

Warren-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x100	$350

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	16	Barley, bushels	9,950
Flour, bbls	26,989	Malt, bushels	1,300
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	490	Pork, bbls	10
Cornmeal, bags	800	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	149,126	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	88,823	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	498
Oats, bushels	14,309	Petroleum, bbls	6,970

ASHES—Continue in moderate request, at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm and in fair demand, including Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@14½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active to-day; and, though opening heavily at slightly easier prices, it closed firmly at our quotations, with a very slight supply available to purchasers. Sales, 3,405 bales, including 1,777 bales to spinners, 543 bales to speculators, 1,085 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb	23½	23¾	24 @24¼
Low Middling, ℔ lb	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Middling, ℔ lb	25½	25¾	26 @26¼
Good Middling, ℔ lb	26½	26¾	27 @27¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,209
Receipts last week	13,504
Receipts preceding week	9,494
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	54,869
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	446,253
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	11,390
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	224,658
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	15,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	129,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	66,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	33,750
Exports, same time last year	19,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	78,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	77,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been more active at firmer prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 30c.@31c.; State and Pennsylvania, 29c.@30c.; Ordinary Western, 25c.@27c.; Western, by express, 27c.@28c.; Canada, 25c.@28c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are more plenty, especially River fruit, which sells at $1 50@$3 ℔ bbl. Pears show little variation; prices hold firm. Grapes are abundant, and a heavy trade has been done during the week. We quote: Pears, Louise Bonne, $15@$20; Pears, Virgalieu $15@$20; Pears, common, $6@$10; Pears, Flemish beauty, $15@$20; Pears, Seckel, $15@$25; Pears, Dutchess, $15@$20; Apples, common, $1 50@$2; Apples, Greening, $3@$3 50; Apples, Baldwin, $3@$3 50; Apples, mixed lots, $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl.; Grapes, Isabella, 8c.@10c.; Grapes, Delaware, 18c.@20c.; Grapes, Catawba, 14c.@15c. ℔ lb; Quinces, ℔ 100, $2@$4; Citron, ℔ bbl., $1 25@$1 50; Cranberries, ℔ bbl., $12@$15. Dried Apples are dull, and the stock on the market is large; quotations are unchanged, but to make sales lower rates would be accepted. Peeled Peaches are in fair demand, and as the supply is not large, prices are firm. Unpeeled (principally quarters) are in very heavy stock, and lower. We quote: New Apples, State, 9½c.@10c.; New Apples, Western, 9c.@10c.; New Apples, Southern, 9c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 25c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 20c.@23c.; Peaches, common, 12c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 13c.@14c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 10c.@11c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Cherries, pitted, 44c.@46c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has more active, but quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$7 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7@$7 80; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 80@$8 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 65@$8 25 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 35@$7 10
Extra State	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 65@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 30@12 25
Extra Genesee	8 85@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 75

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $8 50@$9 25 for poor to fair, and $9 30@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour has been in fair demand but less firm; sales have been reported of 1,500 sacks at $7 95@$10 75 as extremes for Extras, and $12 25@$13 for choice new, received *via* the Isthmus, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and depressed; rate demand at $6@$8 30 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 380 bbls. Corn Meal is plenty and fairly active at $5 10@$6 for Western; $5 65 for City; $6 35 for Excelsior; $6 for Brooklyn; $6 10 for Caloric, and $6 40@$6 45 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and, under reduced offerings, prices have been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 33@$2 60; Red and Amber do., Winter, $2@$2 14; No. 1 Spring, $1 78@$1 80; No. 2 Spring, $1 62@$1 66; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, $1 70; No. 3 Spring, $1 51@$1 53; and White California $2 60 ℔ bushel. Corn has been freely offered and quoted lower. At the reduced figures the demand has been active. Sales have been reported since our last of 135,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 15½ for unsound and damp; $1 16@$1 17 for sound new mixed Western, afloat and in store; $1 18 for nearly Yellow Western, and $1 25 for White Western ℔ bushel. Rye has been quiet but firm, at from $1 60@$1 62½ for Western ℔ bushel. Barley has been in fair request and held more firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels at $2 30@$2 40 for State, $2 40 for California, and on private terms for Canada ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been in demand at $2 30@$2 50 ℔ bushel. Oats have been less active, closing heavily; sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels New Western at 73½c.@74c. ℔ bushel. Beans are arriving more freely, and are in moderate demand at quotations. We quote: Marrows, prime, ℔ bushel, $4 50@$4 75; Meidums, prime, ℔ bushel, $3 75@$4. Peas, Black-eye Marrowfats, $1 85@$2.

HAY—North River bale has been in light demand at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@90c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including American at 15c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 45@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$4; Pitch at $3@$3 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 37½; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 65; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 04; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet at 15⅝c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21c. for do. in bbls., and 28c.@32c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in full supply with a dull market. We quote: Monitor, $1 25@$1 75; Buckeye, $1 50@$2; Peach Blows, $2@$2 75; Prince Alberts, $2@$2 25; Mercers, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $4@$5; Norfolk Sweet, $3 50@$4 ℔ bbl. Onions, Red, $5@$6 ℔ bbl.; Onions, White, $6@$7 ℔ bbl.; Tomatoes, 75c.@87c. ℔ basket; Marrow Squash, $1@$1 25 ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, $8@$10 ℔ 100; Russia Turnips, $2 75@$3 ℔ bbl.; Pumpkins, $5@$10 ℔ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of Poultry have been very large during the entire week, and the market at the close is completely glutted. Prices are considerably lower, and trade is dull and heavy. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 15c.@18c., Fowls, 10c.@12c. ℔ lb.; Geese, $1 50@$1 75 ℔ pair; Ducks, 75c.@$1 ℔ pair; Spring Chickens, 16c.@18c. ℔ lb.; Pigeons, stall fed, $2@$3; Pigeons, flight, $1 25@$1 50 ℔ dozen; Woodcock, 75c.@$1 ℔ pair; English snipe, $2 50@$3 ℔ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after and quoted lower, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$29 10 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 80, cash; $28 70@$29 for small lots of Old Mess; $28@$28 25 for Prime Mess, and $24 25@$24 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet but firm; sales equal to 130 packages, at 14c.@18½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been inactive at unchanged prices; sales 150 boxes, including Short Clear at 16c.; Short Rib at 15⅝c.@15¾c. ℔ lb. Lard continues in limited demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 19½c.@19⅝c. for fair to Prime Steam, ℔ lb. Beef has been more active at $11 50@$19 50 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$23 50 for Extra do., and $9@$11 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 950 bbls.; included in the sales were 800 bbls., some on private terms. Tierce Beef continues dull, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and India Mess at $31@$33 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in light demand at $25@$28 for Old Western, and $31@$33 for New, ℔ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 14,920 packages, which, following the previous week's heavy total, has aided in confirming the dull trade and downward tendency of the market. The stock of Butter of all grades now on the market is large, and with the present range of prices, that holders still feebly adhere to, there is no sufficient demand to absorb the stock except local trade. There is no longer a question that the crop of Butter now held in the dairy districts of this State and Pennsylvania is more than an average, while the Fall make that is now in progress will be larger and finer than in years before. An unwise, and what will prove to be a disastrous, speculative move in Butter has caused prices to rule currently, that have diminished the consumption of Butter one-third, and almost entirely cut off the usual shipping demand. The interests of producers and the trade in this year's crop may be saved from eventual wreck by a prompt compliance with the requirements of shippers in a fair moderate scale of rates. The market closes dull, heavy and irregular.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	41 @43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	40 @42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb	40 @41
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	39 @41
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	37 @38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb	42 @43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb	36 @38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℔ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ℔ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb	33 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	33 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb	25 @27

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 40,838 boxes, the bulk of which is *en route* for Europe, being purchases made direct by exporters from the factories. The export trade in Cheese has been gradually undergoing a change, the receivers who have supplied it from the dairy districts being gradually driven from the trade by the speculative and illiberal manner in which it has been conducted. The export trade for the past three years has proved a heavy, and in many cases a ruinous, loss to most American houses engaged in it, and has resulted in a refusal of the trade to attempt to supply a demand that involved assured loss, and also in forcing exporters into the dairy districts for their supplies, where they will find in the factorymen "foemen worthy of the steel in their Cheese tryers." The system adopted by the factories requires cash at their doors for their goods, which may somewhat unsettle operations, as most exporters have been permitted to use the property as a basis for its payment to the seller, which, under the present change, cannot be done. The trade in Dairy Products of this City may be congratulated on the transfer of the export trade in Cheese to the country. A fair demand has prevailed during the week for local and coastwise trade, and the market would have made an advance, except for the decline in gold. The market closes with firmness and with light stock. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16½@17¼
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	15 @16
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	16 @17
Farm dairies, fair to good	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been in active request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,765 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 350 boxes Havana at 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 51,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅞c.@13½c.; 27,000 lbs. Stearine at 20c.@21½c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active, rates closing decidedly stronger. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 22,500 bushels Corn at 7¼d. ℔ bushel, shipowners subsequently claiming higher figures; 4,000 boxes Cheese on private terms. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7¼d. ℔ bushel. For London, 300 bales Hops, by steamer, at ⅝d. ℔ lb.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At a late hour on Wednesday night as LEVERETT KELLOGG, of No. 18 Varick-street, was passing through Water-street, he was assaulted by three unknown men, in front of the premises No. 374, who knocked him down and then robbed him of a gold watch, valued at $100, and $67 in cash, all of the gang making good their escape. One of the porters in the store where Mr. KELLOGG is employed ascertained that JAMES MCCLELLAN, a barkeeper in an Oliver-street saloon, had declared that he could have the watch restored if Mr. KELLOGG would pay down $25. Acting under the advice of Detective MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward, KELLOGG called on MCCLELLAN and paid him the stipulated sum mentioned as the watch ransom, when he received the stolen timekeeper. The detective subsequently arrested MCCLELLAN, and arraigned him before Justice DOWLING, who received the complaint and remanded the prisoner for examination. He denies all participation in the robbery, but may be induced to give valuable information to the Police.

GAMBLERS IN TROUBLE.

The Magistrate having issued a warrant for the arrest of WM. HALL, CORNELIUS BANTA and WM. ROBERTS, who are alleged to be the proprietors of a gambling-house at No. 164 Chatham-street, Detectives WOOLDRIDGE, BIKER and DUNN, of the Sixth Ward, made a descent upon the premises yesterday, and effected the arrest of the three persons already named. It then appeared that BERNARD MASS, of No. 642 Sixth-avenue, accused the prisoners of having won from him $55 in money, and a gold watch and chain, while the complainant was indulging in the luxury of the game of "faro." The accused were required to find bail for their appearances on trial at the Special Sessions. The Police seized a quantity of gambling implements when they made the arrest.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

FACILITIES FOR EXIT.

MARGARET O'NEILL, 14 years of age, was employed as a child's nurse by JAMES P. CAHILL, No. 342 East Eighteenth-street. She purloined $28 from her employer, and being accused of the theft admitted her guilt, and returned nearly all the money. A small portion she had spent for a skirt and other articles of attire, and in a fit of childish despondency she had gone to SMITH's drug store, in First-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, where she asked for and was furnished with ten cents' worth of laudanum, which she drank with the idea of making her exit from life. The dose was neutralized, and she was saved to stand at the prisoners' rail, upon the complaint of her employer, for grand larceny, and the charge being thus established by her own confession, she was sent to the General Sessions for trial.

DEFRAUDING A HOTEL.

PHINEAS G. MERRITT, a man of respectable appearance, was arrested on the 17th of September, at the instance of the proprietors of the Merchants' Hotel, upon a charge of defrauding them of $21, that being the amount of an unliquidated board bill. At that time the prisoner was released upon parole, but yesterday was rearrested, the bill not having been paid. MERRITT was committed in default of bail for examination.

A CASE OF ARSON.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer PAUL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, being on post in West Twenty-fourth-street, and hearing an alarm of fire, ran to No. 305 West Twenty-fourth-street, from whence smoke was issuing. Pushing his way into the building, he proceeded to a rear room on the second floor, used by one ROBERT JACKSON as a sleeping apartment. In this room there was in one part a pile of shavings, and in a distant corner a bunk filled with shavings and covered with a cloth. Both of these were on fire when the officer entered the room. The flames were promptly extinguished, and PAUL meeting JACKSON in the street near the door, asked him how the fire had occurred, and he answered that somebody had thrown something in the window and set fire to the shavings. The officer then examined the windows, and found them all closed and fastened. Inquiry being again made of JACKSON as to the origin of the fire, he replied that he did not know how it occurred, as, when he woke up, the room was filled with smoke, and he was almost stifled. Officer PAUL, taking these contradictory statements into consideration, and the fact that the room was on fire in two distinct places, thereupon arrested JACKSON upon a charge of arson, and he was locked up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house. Yesterday, upon being arraigned, the prisoner was committed for examination. The prisoner claims that he is innocent, and that he himself gave the alarm that brought the officer to the spot.

THE INDIANS.

Reclamation of the Women and Children of the Navajo Indians from Peonage.

Brevet Major-Gen. GETTY, commanding the district of New-Mexico, issued an order, under date of Santa Fe, Sept. 22, publishing the following letter which he had received from Gen. SHERMAN:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 8, 1868.

Brevet Major-Gen. George W. Getty, Commanding District of New-Mexico, (through Major-Gen. Sheridan, Commanding Department of the Missouri.)

GENERAL: The joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, approved July 27, 1868, embodied in General Orders No. 69, from the Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, under date of Aug. 14, 1868, has already been sent you, and is again herewith inclosed. By this resolution I am authorized and requested to use the most efficient means my judgment will approve to reclaim from peonage the women and children of the Navajo Indians now held in slavery in the territory adjacent to their homes, and the reservation on which the Navajo Indians have been confined. By the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States no person can be held as a slave in any part of the United States; but as the language of this resolution is restricted to the "women and children" of the Navajo Indians, I infer that the Navajo men restrained of their liberty, either as slaves or as peons, have full protection under a former law, and are construed as perfectly able to take care of themselves without our assistance; but that the women and children so held as slaves, or as peons, need the friendly assistance of the officers of our Government.

I am not lawyer enough to say how far the steps to carry out this act of Congress, approved by my "judgment" and executed by my military subordinates, should override the local laws and customs of New-Mexico; but inasmuch as New-Mexico and Colorado are Territories of the United States, and Congress has the constitutional power to make "all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States," I infer that my power is sufficient, and that you may proceed to execute the instructions herein set forth, and should resistance occur in any case, consult the United States District-Attorney, if at hand, or report the case for my special consideration.

In the first place convey to the Navajoes themselves the substance of this law, and of our purpose to execute it in a spirit of fairness to them and in justice to the women and children affected. If they, as a tribe, or any of them in their private capacities, wish to search for missing women or children, supposed to be held in bondage, you may permit them to make search and provide for it out of the moneys held by you on account of the Navajo nation.

In like manner, if you know or learn of the whereabouts of such women or children, or if any officer of your command obtain such knowledge, you or they may act in the nature of guardian to such women or children till they make election to remain where they are or to join their tribe, in which case you may provide for their removal out of the money held by you as described.

If any woman be married away from her tribe, she should be permitted to have free choice of action. If unmarried and held as a servant, the officer should explain to her her rights under the law, and leave her free to choose, satisfying himself that she receives wages and understands her true position.

If children, male or female, under the usual ages of manhood or womanhood, be held as slaves, peons or servants, they should be dealt with according to their age and intelligence. If old enough to form a reasonable judgment of their own interests, they should be allowed to choose their own course; but if too young or too obtuse the officer should himself judge of their true interests. If, on inquiry, their parents can be found, and if they claim the restitution of their children, such restitution must be made without further question.

When children are held not as slaves, peons or servants, but at school or in good families with the usual care of other children, with reasonable certainty of being improved in their condition, the case should be specially reported to you, and you may take from the person or persons in charge of such child or children an obligation to educate and rear them to maturity, with the right then to rejoin their tribe if so inclined. In this case you should furnish the party or parties so holding the child or children a written permit, to be their warrant for so holding the child, and should report the case to the agent of the Navajoes, that the knowledge thereof may reach the parents and chiefs of the tribe and their consent if possible obtained.

It may be well for you to give publicity to this in New-Mexico, in English and Spanish, and to request all parties holding women and children supposed to be of Navajo origin, to give prompt notice thereof to the nearest commanding officer, or to yourself, that the case may be at once examined into and decided.

All expenses arising under this order you may charge to the appropriation of $200,000 for the benefit of the Navajoes, subject to your control, unless the agent should consent to allow the expenses to come out of the appropriation of $150,000 for the removal of the Navajoes, which was clearly intended to cover the case.

Should your better knowledge and judgment on the spot suggest any modification in the foregoing instructions, please communicate the same to me for my consideration, and after a reasonable time report to me your acts under this letter that I may communicate the same to the Congress of the United States. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

THE RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

The resolution alluded to in Gen. SHERMAN's letter is the following:

PUBLIC RESOLUTION, No. 65.—Joint resolution to aid in relieving from peonage women and children of the Navajo Indians:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN be and he is hereby authorized and requested to use the most efficient means his judgment will approve to reclaim from peonage the women and children of the Navajo Indians now held in slavery in the territory adjacent to their homes and the reservation on which the Navajo Indians have been confined.

Approved July 27, 1868.

The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Canada on the Extradition Treaty and the Express Robbers.

On Tuesday last Chief Justice DRAPER, of the Queen's Bench, at Toronto, on an application for the discharge of RENO and ANDERSON, the Adams Express robbers in Indiana, gave the whole case a thorough examination, in which he cited authorities without stint, and gave the Ashburton treaty the most sensible interpretation it has had at the hands of any Court since its ratification. The decision is an interesting exposition of international law, but is too long for publication in full at this time. It concludes as follows:

"I have not been free from doubt whether it was not the intention of the Legislature, by the last act (thirty-one Vict.) to transfer to the Governor-General the consideration of all the evidence, that he may determine that the accused should be given up. If there is not sufficient evidence of criminality, the Magistrate ought not to commit; if there is, I think he ought, notwithstanding there is sufficient evidence, if true, to sustain an *alibi*. On *habeas corpus* the Court, or Judge, would determine upon the legal insufficiency of the commitment to hold the accused in confinement, and could further review the Magistrate's decision as to there being sufficient evidence of criminality. As at present advised, I think they would leave any other considerations presented by the evidence brought forward by the accused to the Governor. I do not venture to say there would be no exception to this course, but it is very easy to point out the danger that contrasting conflicting evidence, considering the credibility of witnesses, and similar matters, might lead to. It would for many purposes be assuming the functions of a jury, and trying the whole merits of the case upon an inquiry instituted only to ascertain if there were such evidence of criminality as would justify the apprehension and committal—not the conviction—of the accused. The treaty would be waste paper if, when there is a plain case of criminality sworn to, the Magistrate conducting the inquiry took upon himself to decide that the incriminating evidence was worthless because on the prisoners' behalf witnesses swore to a state of facts, inconsistent with the truth of the incriminating evidence, as in the present case, by swearing an *alibi*. If the Magistrate discharges the prisoners because he thinks the prisoners' witnesses entitled to more credit than those for the prosecution, he goes beyond the letter, and I think true meaning of the act, which only authorizes him to inquire whether the evidence of criminality is, according to the laws in force here, sufficient to sustain the charge. If he discharges because the evidence, *pro* and *con*, is equally strong, and he cannot tell which side is telling the truth, he is, in my humble judgment, equally in error, because he is assuming the functions of the tribunal which has authority to try the question of the prisoners' guilt or innocence, instead of confining himself to the inquiry directed by the statute. It has been intimated to me that, practically, a contrary view has been taken of the Magistrate's duty in a case in this province. That after positive testimony to establish the offence charged, a witness was admitted who swore that he, the accused parties, and the witness who gave positive evidence against them, were all confederates on the particular occasion, and that the acts proved against the accused were acts done as well by the witness proving them as by the other parties confederating, and, though criminal acts, did not amount to any offence specified in the treaty. If these were the facts, or if not, then—treating it as a suppositious case—on a *habeas corpus* like this, I should not have felt myself justified in discharging the parties. As has been repeatedly said in similar cases, it is our duty to assume that Courts in other countries will be guided by the same principles of justice as prevail with ourselves, that the evidence for the defence will be considered on its merits, and weighed by the same balance as that for the prosecution; that the object of the treaty is to subject parties against whom a charge within the statute is sustained by sufficient evidences of criminality to be tried by the tribunal having jurisdiction.

I refuse to discharge these prisoners because:

1. I am of opinion that the committing Magistrate had authority.
2. That there was sufficient evidence of criminality.
3. That there is a sufficient warrant of commitment.
4. That my refusal does not conclude the prisoners, for the law confers on a higher authority the power to grant or withhold the warrant for their extradition."

This decision, besides holding RENO and ANDERSON, is a severe reflection upon the conduct of the Magistrate who discharged MORTON and THOMPSON, who were charged with having robbed the Merchants' Union Express Company on the Hudson River Railroad.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $40,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of forty thousand dollars of market stock, authorized by chap. 203, Laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Sept. 25, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the completion of the market upon the land lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of May, 1897.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for market stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Sept. 26, 1868.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1868, for

500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.
4,500 pounds of BACON SIDES, first quality, thoroughly smoked, clean-ribbed, in tierces.
35,000 pounds of WHITE BEANS, in barrels.
6,000 pounds of SPLIT PEAS, first quality.
6,500 pounds of Carolina RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels.
2,000 pounds of HOMINY, first quality white flint corn, No. 4.
20,500 pounds of Green RIO COFFEE, in barrels.
3,000 pounds of Green JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.
1,200 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, in half barrels of twenty-two gallons each.
1,250 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
7,600 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels.
5 barrels first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.
60 gallons of MIXED PICKLES, in strong kegs of two gallons each.
1,200 pounds of CODFISH, in 100-pound boxes.
5 barrels of MACKEREL, No. 1.
12 kits of MACKEREL, No. 1.
1,400 pounds of HERRINGS, smoked, in boxes.
10 doz. cans of ASSORTED FRUITS, to consist of Pineapples, Peaches, Gages, Strawberries, Pears, Plums.
10 doz. cans of ASSORTED PRESERVES, to consist of Damsons, Quinces, Peaches, Citrons, Pineapples, Raspberries.
10 doz. cans of ASSORTED JELLIES, to consist of Red Currants, Peach, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange, Pineapple.
10 doz. cans of ASSORTED VEGETABLES, to consist of Tomatoes, Sweet Corn, Green Peas, Lima Beans, String Beans, Asparagus.
Each dozen cans of the above Assorted Fruits, Preserves, Jellies and Vegetables to consist of two cans each of the articles mentioned, and each can to be two pounds in weight.
72 cans of PEACHES, 2 lbs. each.
72 cans of QUINCES, 2 lbs. each.
72 cans of PEARS, 2 lbs. each.
72 cans of RED CURRANT JELLY, 2 lbs. each.
72 cans of RASPBERRY JAM, 2 lbs. each.
48 cans of GREEN CORN, 2 lbs. each.
198 cans of GREEN PEAS, 2 lbs. each.
6 doz. cans of CLAMS, 2 lbs. each.
6 doz. cans of OYSTERS, 2 lbs. each.
6 doz. cans of LOBSTERS, 2 lbs. each.
6 doz. bottles of OYSTER CATSUP, 2 lbs. each.
6 doz. boxes of CLAMS and OYSTERS.
6 doz. cans of CRANBERRY SAUCE.
72 quart bottles of PICKLES.
These stores are required for immediate delivery.

WM. W. BURNS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

CAUTION—A YOUNG MAN REPRESENTING himself to be a brother of mine, and Albert Childs by name, has been successful in borrowing small sums of money of my friends, upon forged orders purporting to be signed by me. I shall much appreciate any assistance rendered that may cause his arrest. During my absence West, E. T. Wright, or L. W. Murray, No. 55 Liberty-st., will act for me in the matter.

EMERY E. CHILDS.

GOODSPEED'S FOUNTAIN PENS.—60 lines written with one pen of ink. No blotting. One dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents. Agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DISTILLERS AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.—Burning brands and stencil plates, in conformity with the Internal Revenue laws, made on short notice, at very low prices. T. N. HICKCOX & CO., No. 280 Pearl-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—Desertion, non-support, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

MILK.—A FARMER HAVING FROM ONE TO two hundred quarts a day, would like to supply a hotel, dining saloon or milkman. Address A. A. WYCKOFF, Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE—OFFICE AND STORE FIXTURES, desks, carpet, matting, copying press, counters, tables, chairs, &c., at No. 72 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A FANCY store. Inquire at No. 265 East 4th-st., first floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Lease, good will, furniture and fixtures of a first-class hotel in this City, on the European plan, for sale; house now doing a large and profitable business. Address, with references, New-York Post Office, Box No. 3,917. No agents need answer.

$20,000.—A MANUFACTURING AND commission house, now leading all competition, have only to increase capital to largely extend their business; satisfactory references will be given in this City. Address Box No. 4,214 Boston Post Office.

FOR SALE—A HOOP-SKIRT BRAIDING FACtory; 100 machines, 2 starchers and everything requisite to carry on the business in complete order; good location; rent low. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, Cashier's Office, Custom-house, New-York.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO make $1,000 during the Winter months; a chance for an energetic man; no capital required. Address ENERGY, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE STORE; GOOD location in Brooklyn, E. D.; terms easy. Address Box No. 3,483 New-York Post Office.

HATS AND CAPS.

JOHN N. GENIN HAVING RETIRED from business, his former superintendent, D. A. D'ANCONA, No. 82 6th-av., has constantly on exhibition a superb stock of hats for gents, ladies, boys, misses and infants, and ladies' and gents' Furs, at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices. Particular attention paid to fur alterations.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY AFTERnoon, Oct. 12, at the Harlem depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., a pocket-book, containing about $45. If the finder will return the same to the *Times* Office he will receive the above reward.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building:

COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80; gold; return tickets, $140, gold; in passenger, $3 currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
BOOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Ducoureau.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $80.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by England and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Oct. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 24
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$100 | To London.....$85
To London.....105 | To Paris.....97
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47

By the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First cabin. Steerage.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

Liverpool.....$90 | Liverpool.....$60
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....30
St. John's, N. F., by } 40 | St. John's, N. F., by } 30
Branch Steamer. } | Branch Steamer. }

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA.....Oct. 24 | ANCHORIA.....Nov. 7
CALEDONIA.....Oct. 31 | HIBERNIA.....Nov. 14
EUROPA.....Nov. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75. Steerage tickets, good for 12 months, $36.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SAMARIA.....Oct. 22 | PALMYRA.....Nov. 5
TRIPOLI.....29 | ALPHA.....12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Oct. 16.—CITY OF QUEEN, Capt. T. T. KING, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. LAPIDOS.

Nov. 1.—HENRY CHAUNCEY.....SATURDAY, Oct. 24
Through rates to Japan.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 5 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, R. U. Underhill, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all Atlantic South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTAUK will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama. The steamer OCEAN QUEEN sails on FRIDAY, Oct. 16. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-street, until 3 P. M. of day previous to sailing. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Pier No. 42 North River, Freight Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamer JEAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DRAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $60 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express trains, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEW YORK or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 73 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 5:30, reaches Providence at 8:15, and Boston at 8:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the large advertisements of other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at 56 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1868, the Sound Line steamers will leave their respective piers at 4 P. M. instead of 5 P. M. as heretofore.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers taking this favorite and luxurious line will not be disturbed on board, but can retire to their state-rooms, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.

Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with 7 for Hudson, at early arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.— The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 13th, 3 P. M. Monday, 12th, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th, 2:30 P. M. Wednesday, 14th, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 15th, 2:30 P. M. Thursday and 16th, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, 16th, 1 P. M. Friday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th, 2:30 P. M. Saturday, 17th, 8 A. M.
Monday, 19th, 7:30 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 5 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on night boat, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 8 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. DAVID FREDERICK, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME.

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

5 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:30 P. M. Takes effect June 21, 1868.

L. D. HARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from via the Central Railroad of New Jersey and Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 6 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at low rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher's Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

3 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North.

8:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting at Chatham and at Albany with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad trains, Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturday, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg with connections via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Rutland and Burlington.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 12th, 1 P. M. Monday, 12th, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th, 2:30 P. M. Wednesday, 14th, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday and 16th, 7:30 A. M. Thursday and 16th, 2 P. M.
Friday, 16th, 7:30 A. M. Friday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th, 8 A. M. Saturday, 17th, 8 A. M.
Monday, 19th, 7:30 A. M. Monday, 19th, 7:30 A. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE-STORY house, unfurnished, in good locality; central preferred. Address, with full particulars, E. F., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, till May ensuing, a well-furnished house, west side, below 34th-st., for which $500 to $700 per month will be paid. Any person having a suitable house may have a very desirable tenant by addressing Box No. 1,316 Post Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FULLY FURnished house on 5th-av., for the Winter, by a private family; also, a stable accommodating eight horses, or two smaller ones near together. Address Box No. 5,893 New-York Post Office.

PART OF HOUSE WANTED FOR A small family, in good location; rent moderate. Address K. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN A central location, until May 1. Address S., Box No. 2,868 Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS EN SUITE—WITH PRIVATE TABLE and all modern conveniences, at No. 30 West 22d-st., formerly at No. 164 5th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 42 WEST WASHINGTON-place.—A private family residing in their own house, would let a few very desirable rooms, with or without board, to parties of unexceptionable reference; house first-class, handsomely furnished throughout, with a splendid piano.

WANTED—EITHER TWO NEATLY FURnished rooms, convenient for light housekeeping, or board for gentleman, wife and little girl, in a respectable neighborhood; highest references given and required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, J. E. J., Post Office Box No. 2,717.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, and two daughters (nineteen and eight); as the gentleman's business takes him out of town daily the ladies would prefer an early dining hour; three rooms on second or third floor required. For which a fair price will be paid; preference given to a private family. Address, with terms, H. L., No. 91 Duane-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKlyn or Jersey City, for a small family, gentleman, wife and two daughters, in a house with modern conveniences; three rooms required and good board. Address, stating location and terms, P., care of Belding, Bros. & Co., No. 326 Broadway.

WANTED—PRIVATE BOARD AND HOME for a young gentleman and wife; room furnished or unfurnished; terms must be moderate; unexceptionable references. Address W. F. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OF THE highest respectability desire one or two front rooms in a private family, with board or private table for same; must be neat and desirable; terms not to exceed $40 per week. Address, stating location, &c., P. A., Box No. 6,667 Post Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished front room, on third floor, with breakfast and dinner if desired, at reasonable terms, without board, $3 per week. Address S. M. F., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR ONE or two gentlemen, can have a furnished room on the second floor in a private family, with or without breakfast and tea; reference required. Call at No. 91 3d-av., second door from 12th-st.

NO. 45 LEXINGTON-AV.—THREE HANDsomely furnished rooms, second floor, single or en suite; all modern conveniences, with first-class board or private table; family private; references exchanged; terms moderate.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., having more than they require, will let one or two rooms to gentlemen, without board. Address R., Box No. 4,755 Post Office.

NO. 273 WEST 11TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, two unfurnished rooms, connecting, on second floor, with large closets; the house is new and has but few boarders. Also, a furnished room for a single gentleman. Best references given and required.

A SMALL, QUIET, AND PRIVATE family will let, with board, a second floor, and two rooms on third floor; house beautifully located on Murray Hill, near 34th-st., and in every respect first class. Address A. BROOK, Station G.

TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD LIKE A good-sized, pleasant room in a private family, at about $30; best of references given and required, stating terms, location, &c., F. B., Post Office Box 2,918.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR DELMONICO'S, NO. 76.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, to let, en suite or singly; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

NO. 21 5TH-AV.—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY furnished apartments, en suite or single, with first-class board in a private house; highest references given and required.

ONE LARGE, DESIRABLE, FURNISHED front room, southern exposure, with excellent table, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location unexceptionable. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 38 WEST 23D-ST.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; house and location first-class; also, an office for a physician.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF A first-class house to rent with board; other rooms if required. Apply at No. 7 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.; reference.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF MADISON- square.—Entire second story, handsomely furnished, en suite or separately, with full board. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a first-class parties only a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, without board or with private table. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING A DESIRA- ble room, without board, in a private family, near Union-square, with fire, gas, hot and cold water, at $10 per week, may address W. J. M., Box No. 5,810 Post Office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms on second floor, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 359 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 51 WEST 16TH-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., eligible rooms, single or en suite, with excellent board; private table if desired; reference exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADI- son-av.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS WILL let furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen; house first class in every particular. No. 113 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Two second story front rooms to let, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A SMALL PRIVATE family have a large second-story room nicely furnished, which they would rent to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 162 West 23d-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board, on second and third floors, for gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Apply at No. 158 West 43d-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—AN ENTIRE THIRD floor to rent, with board, $60 per week; other locations, rooms en suite or singly. Particulars given as Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION SQUARE.—A suite of rooms, or entire floor, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTly furnished front room on second floor; also three connecting rooms on third floor, with first-class board. Separate, or together.

NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., SECOND DOOR from Madison-square.—To let, to one or two gentlemen only, with or without full or partial board, a beautifully furnished large front room.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH- av.—Handsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with or without board with first-class boarding.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large front room and board. New No. 136 Lexington-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives can be accommodated with first-class rooms on second or third floor and good board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 240 2d-av., near 14th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av., suites of rooms on first and second floors to let with private table only.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Large front rooms and hall rooms communicating to let, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., desirable suites of rooms to let, with private table; references.

TO LET—TO TWO GENTLEMEN, A FURNISHED room and bedroom, without board, at No. 247 East 30th-st.

NO. 315 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, to let. For gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen. References to let only.

NO. 59 UNION-PLACE, OPPOSITE EVerett House.—Handsome rooms, en suite or singly, with or without private table; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A large pleasant room, with first class board, at No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 35 WEST 24TH-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, to rent with board, between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHRISTIAN BOARDING-HOUSE, with rooms neatly furnished, for gentlemen and ladies. No. 208 West 30th-st., New-York.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let, with first-class board, at No. 143 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—AN ELEGANT PARlor floor, with bath connected, to rent to a family, with private table.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 6TH-AV., to let handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families or gentlemen.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent with board; references exchanged.

BOARD—NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms on second floor; finest location in the City; terms reasonable.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, WITH private table if desired, to let at No. 143 East 21st-st., Gramercy park; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with board, second floor, single or en suite; location 54th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 1103 Liberty-st.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE on second and third floors; also single, with board; reference.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms on the second floor to let, with board. References required.

A WELL-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let, with private table, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, THREE rooms; rent $14. Apply at No. 167 West 16th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let, with first-class board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

MILLINERY.

THE DEMOLITIONS WHICH OVER- throw and transform the most beautiful quarters of Paris, nevertheless spare some well-known houses, among which stand in the first rank the Maison de Modes of Mme. LAURE, which is still at the old address, No. 1 Boulevard des Capucines. By appointment Mme. LAURE is supplier to Foreign Courts and to the highest Parisian aristocracy. Mme. LAURE thinks it her duty to make known that she has not removed, and is as hitherto at the disposal of her high and elegant connections.

VELVET BONNETS AT $10, WAR- ranted worth $20. Grecian Bend Hats at $6 to $10, worth $10 to $15. Children's Hats this day. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 877 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

(OF BROOME-ST.,)

FIFTH-AV.,

(Corner of 14th-st.)

ELEGANT CARRIAGES

IN

ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES,

exclusively of their own build, and

SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

ELEGANT LAP-ROBES FOR PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, &c.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CAPES, AND DRIVING-COATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND COACHMEN.

NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that we have no connection with a firm of similar name on Broadway, who have for years been selling inferior country-made carriages as their "own make," and whose stock at this time is largely made up of vehicles of similar character.

THE ABOVE BASE SLANDER UPON US SPEAKS FOR ITSELF, AND CALLS FOR NO REPLY.

IT IS DAILY MAKING FOR US
HOSTS OF NEW FRIENDS,
AND BRINGING US
FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS
FROM OUR OLD FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,
WHO HAVE FOR YEARS PAST
TESTED THE MERITS OF OUR WORK,
AND CAN CERTIFY OF ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
Corner Broadway and 10th-st.

A LADY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for her private turn-out, would like to let it to a quiet family for the Winter, together with an unexceptionable driver; a choice of three carriages, a coupe, Brewster and Rockaway. For further particulars, address Madam BLANK, Station D.

BARGAINS IN CARRIAGES.—TWO ELEgant full size clarences, one three-quarter clarence, and two fine coupes, a little shop-worn, to be sold very low to make room for new stock; all our own make. BREWSTER & BALDWIN, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

WAGONS AT LOW PRICES.—A FEW TOP and road wagons, to close up the business of the late firm of John C. Parker & Co. These wagons were made by the late Mr. Parker, and it is an opportunity seldom met with to buy truly first-class work at a very low price. Apply at the factory, No. 65 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND PIE, SODA-water and feed wagons, in good order. All kinds of business and express wagons, trucks, &c., made to order at short notice, in the best manner. FIELDING BROTHERS, Wagon Manufacturers, Nos. 206 and 208 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME, STYLISH pair of black horses, four years old, fifteen hands high; fine young drivers; can trot close to three minutes; sound and kind; will be sold; worth the money; single or double. Can be seen by calling on J. D. WILLIS, 72 Court-st.

TWO TRUCK HORSES FOR SALE FOR kind; no humbug; $125 each; must be sold to-day. Apply at No. 422 West 12th-st.

HORSE AND CART.—FOR SALE, A HORSE, cart and harness in good order. Apply at No. 284 Front-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE, A $200 DOUBLE harness and two splendid robes. Inquire at JACKSON'S stables, Atlantic-av., near Classon.

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Country Places from One to Twenty Acres.

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Land in blocks by the acre, houses and lots, and lots in large or small quantities, suitable for persons of moderate means, with quick and easy access to the City.

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Three beautiful farms, in good condition, from sixty to one hundred and fifty acres, highly improved.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.

We especially call attention to the

NEW TOWN OF DUNELLEN,

located two and a half miles west of Plainfield. It is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The soil is a sandy loam, very dry, yet rich and productive.

For further information apply at the office of the Company, No. 1603 Liberty-st., New-York.

A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

FOR SALE,

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT,

near Saratoga, N. Y., comprising 196 acres of rich arrable land, 25 being tinchy wooded, nicely adapted for grain or clover, well stocked with a great variety of fruit; supplied throughout with the purest spring water; large and elegant brick mansion, 18 rooms, replete with every convenience; extensive piazzas, fountain and splendid shade; together with two fine tenement houses, ice-house, large farm buildings and orchard in condition, thirty minutes from ferry, near Fulton-av. Price $8,500; terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BURNHAM, No. 20 Wilson-st.

GENTEEL WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath, washtubs, hot and cold water on every floor, gas fixtures throughout in every room, each floor heated from basement; perfect order; splendid location, thirty minutes from ferry, near Fulton-av. Price $8,500; terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BURNHAM, No. 20 Wilson-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HANDSOME THREE-story high-stoop basement sub-cellar brick house, stable, carriage-house, corner lot, all improvements, perfect order, price, including carpets, oilcloths, &c., $7,850; $1,000 or more cash, balance mortgage.

J. ANDREW, Building Bank, No. 223 Broadway.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S Classes are now open at his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 and 8 P.M. Mr. TRENOR'S soirees commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 49 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at ..... 2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
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A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANC- ing at his residence, No. 381 6th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and FRIDAY EVENINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.

ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

Circulars at either academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 20c. for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and German.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON LAFAYETTE-av., near Clinton-av., some of that elegant block of four-story high-stoop brown-stone fronts, mansard roof houses, 22x46, lot 90 feet or more, containing parlors, many panetries, storeroom, independent laundry, &c.; all modern improvements replete. These houses were built by day's work and most elaborately finished, regardless of cost. A most desirable and accessible location, 20 minutes' ride by Green-av. elegant bay window, $38,000; the other houses, $36,000, about one-half cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Inquire on the premises of THOS. FAGAN, Owner.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D. THE cheapest three-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath, washtubs, water-closets, wash-basins, range, heater, marble mantels, &c.; seven minutes' walk from Roosevelt and Division-av. Ferries; price $8,000; terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BURNHAM, No. 20 Wilson-st.

GENTEEL WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, with range, bath, washtubs, hot and cold water on every floor, gas fixtures throughout in every room, each floor heated from basement; perfect order; splendid location, thirty minutes from ferry, near Fulton-av. Price $8,500; terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BURNHAM, No. 20 Wilson-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HANDSOME THREE-story high-stoop basement sub-cellar brick house, stable, carriage-house, corner lot, all improvements, perfect order, price, including carpets, oilcloths, &c., $7,850; $1,000 or more cash, balance mortgage.

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OUR LOYAL MERCHANTS.

Large Meeting at Cooper Institute—Address by Lieut.-Gov. Woodford.

Lieut.-Gov. STUART L. WOODFORD delivered, by invitation, an address to the loyal merchants of New-York at the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening. A large audience was present, including many ladies. Hon. ISAAC H. BAILEY presided, and after a very happy introductory speech, introduced Mr. WOODFORD, who was greeted with applause. After thanking his audience for selecting him as their spokesman for the evening he said that four years ago they met as they met to-night to discuss the issues of a Presidential canvass. At that time war was in the land, and the Democratic Party, in its platform, had proclaimed the prosecution of that war for the restoration of the Union to be a failure, and had demanded an armistice with traitors. The Republican Party, upon the other hand, had proclaimed its fixed and unalterable purpose to prosecute that war for the suppression of rebellion, if it took the last man and cost the last dollar. [Applause.] After full and long discussion, the American people decided in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and re-elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN. That victory at the ballot-box was followed in the Spring of 1865, almost immediately after the second inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the decisive and final victories of the Federal armies. Rebellion was practically crushed, and then we were confronted by the first problem: How shall we settle the issues which the war has left us. His Excellency, the President, undertook the task. He made a mistake at the outset. He forgot that he was simply the Executive, and not the law-making branch of the Government. The people said: "We, the people, fought this war, and we, through our representatives in Congress, will dictate the terms upon which that rebellion shall be finally settled." Now, right here, we were met with precisely the same objection that the Democratic Party urge to-day; and that is, that Congress has no right to establish any terms for the seceded States. The Democratic Party has reiterated that, for you know that in the platform of to-day it pronounces the Reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional usurpations, revolutionary and void. If these words mean anything, they mean the principles of the Democratic Party, and that should it be successful in this coming election, it will undo the work of reconstruction that we have done, and practically set aside the loyal State Governments which we have instituted, and bring back a new rebellion and practical chaos. The Republican Party, upon the other hand, says that Congress has the legal right to do what it has done; that its action was wise and beneficent; and we propose to maintain the loyal Governments which our Congress has instituted to protect the loyal men in their free expressions, and to make traitors, at least for a while, take the back seats, and to maintain the flag in the hands of the men who saved that flag in the hour of struggle. [Applause.] Now, my friends, this is an issue which cannot be misunderstood. It is as plain as light upon the one side and darkness on the other. It is the maintenance of order against the practical restoration of disorder. The speaker then recalled the position taken by the Democratic Party at the beginning of the war upon the right of secession and of coercion, and showed its inconsistency and absurdity. He then considered the Democratic cry about negro domination. There are, said he, in the South between 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 of white people, who are supposed to be the superior race. They have all the chivalry, all the culture, all the education, and they claim they have all the brains. One-tenth of these have been disfranchised by the operations of the Reconstruction acts. This leaves nine-tenths still in the exercise of political power. On the other hand there are between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 of blacks, who have all the brutality, all the degradation, there is in the South, if you believe these whites. And yet our Democratic friends at the North, and our lately rebellious friends at the South, are figuring to accomplish the somewhat singular problem of subjecting 9,000,000 of educated white men, only disfranchising one-tenth, to the rule of 4,000,000 of ignorant blacks. And they expect intelligent white men in the City of New-York to believe this story. Negro domination! Negro equality! And there are men in this City who will tell you that if the negroes are allowed to vote in the South, they will dine at the white men's tables, and marry the white men's daughters; that political equality means social equality. My friends—for I shall put this in a very practical light—if there is any poor man of foreign birth in this hall who has ever voted the Democratic ticket, let me ask him a question. When a Democrat was running for Congress, or Mayor, or for any office here, was he not very glad to get your vote? Yes, you tell me. Did he not recognize your political equality? Yes. But after election, did he send you a sweet-scented invitation to come and dine with him? [Applause and laughter.] Did his daughters press you with invitations to marry them? [Great laughter.] Men vote together because of their belief in parties; they associate together because they like themselves. A man goes out to run a race whom some mysterious providence of God has made lame. What would you think of a friend who should go to this lame man as he was about to start, and say, "My brother, you are going to run with a strong, vigorous man, and you are lame. In order to help you I will tie a millstone about your neck and set you to running." [Laughter.] They tell us that the black man is mean; that the black man is ignorant; that the black man is incapable of development; and thus they deny him an equal chance of making his own way in the race of life. For one, as a white man, I have no fear of the white race. I believe that white brain and white muscle will accomplish the white man's work. I am not afraid of the negro. It is not necessary to hamper and to tie the negro. If you are smarter than the negro you will rule the land. It is a question of simple brain, simple pluck, and simple endurance, and it is a cowardly argument to throw out the idea of negro equality and negro domination. [Applause.] He next took up the Democratic cry of "Carpet-bagger," and said if a man were to come here from Buffalo, or from Sing Sing, to do business, it would be an odd thing for New-Yorkers to cry out against him, and ostracise him socially and politically, because he was not born in the City. New-York was made up of "carpet-baggers;" there were fifty thousand of them from the South now living in this City and Brooklyn. We welcomed them; we would give them a home, afford them instruction, make good citizens of them, and, best of all, we would give them U. S. GRANT for President. [Great applause.] Our Constitution guarantees the right of every man to go to every State and be protected by the flag of the Union wherever he wishes to build his homestead. Carpet-baggers! Why, old MILES STANDISH, as he set foot on Plymouth Rock, was the grandest old carpet-bagger of us all. [Applause.] Carpet-baggers! I apprehend if you were to go down South and open one of these Yankee carpet-bags, and look into its contents, you would find about these things in the majority of cases: First, a soldier's honorable discharge. [Applause.] I know of no man who has so good a right to dwell in the Southern land as the man who took the flag in one hand, and his life in the other, and literally cut his way down to the Gulf, and established in the bleaching bones of his comrades his right to dwell there under the shadow of the American flag. [Great applause.] If you went on in your examination of these carpet-bags, you might next take out some seed corn, which, if planted on Southern hills, would grow into school-houses, and churches, and printing-presses. And just because those carpet-bags bear such seed corn, the Southern rebels didn't like its crop. [Applause.] You might find a little universal Yankee pluck, and a little universal Yankee thrift and enterprise, and a good deal of Yankee will, which means that when the carpet-baggers, under the shadow of our flag, go down to Georgia and to Virginia, they have gone there prepared to stay; and that, having flogged them once, if necessary, will flog them again. [Applause.] He then gave his audience some reasons why Gen. GRANT should be our next President. And first of all we couldn't help ourselves. [Laughter and applause.] The thing was already done, and couldn't be helped. Second, he was emphatically an honest man. Third, he was an excellent judge of human nature, as was shown in his selection of army officers to do the work of crushing the rebellion, and would be shown in the same way in the selection of a Cabinet when he became President. And, lastly, we believe, said he, in Gen. GRANT's fitness for that quality which for three years we have been trying to teach one President, and that is this: The President, like the merest citizen, is subject to law. When the war had closed, the sword of ULYSSES S. GRANT was bright with the victories of a hundred fields; green laurels were on his brow that shall never fade while time shall last. When the President sought to entrap him into a quarrel with the Secretary of War and with Congress, Gen. GRANT was strong enough, was true enough, was great enough, to say to the President, "You and I, like the meanest man within this land, are the subjects of the law." [Applause.] The speaker also referred to the eloquence of Gen. GRANT, and gave a humorous comparison between his eloquence and that of HORATIO SEYMOUR. The few simple phrases of the former had sunk deep into the memory of the civilized world, while none could recall a sentence from the polished orations of SEYMOUR. He also alluded to the Democratic cry about "equal taxation," and showed how that principle, if carried out, would oppress the laboring man and the producer. He concluded by an eloquent eulogium upon the Republican candidates both on the National and State tickets, and said he had full confidence that New-York would maintain her portion among the loyal States of the Union and give a glorious victory to GRANT and GRISWOLD in November.

The address occupied an hour and a half, and was admitted by all to be one of the most eloquent and effective speeches of the campaign. Want of space prevents our giving more than the above brief sketch.

Marketing Suburban Lands.

The breaking up of old family estates seems to have set in, this season, like the breaking up of a hard Winter. Scarcely is the sale of the great Dyckman estate in this City over, (after seventy-five years of unbroken and undivided possession,) when the Kingsland manor, in the New-Jersey suburbs, comes under the hammer, several hundred acres changing hands in two or three hours, for the first time in two hundred years. To those whose social or ancestral sympathies are particularly connected with such old properties—hitherto tenaciously held together against all the pressure of enterprise and the temptation of gain—the proceedings in the auction rooms in these days must have a painful and pathetic interest. It is the blotting out in an hour of all that remained of generations and ages of family existence, and the tearing away of the tenderest ties that bind man to his native soil. But the enterprising speculator and the citizen, intent on a pleasant home for his children and his old age, see all this with very different eyes. The world needs these "manors" to cut up "into lots," for the happiness of ten thousand human beings instead of ten; and the partition of estates must go on, perhaps, until the world itself shall be divided up into lots.

This process is going on in and around New-York with marvelous and unprecedented rapidity. The old ideas of distance and of what constitutes out of town, or even up town, are all now swept away by the expanding swell of business and the expectation of those great metropolitan improvements which all see to be inevitable though yet in prospect, whereby a radius of ten miles from the Battery in any direction must soon be a matter of a half-hour's transit at most. Great tracts of Long Island and New-Jersey are swept around by this colossal stride of the metropolitan "compasses." Only Tuesday, more than 400 lots of old Dutch property in Flatbush were sold at auction for $150 to $300 each, to make homes for the toilers of the City of New-York. The next day commenced the sale of the large property of the Cherry Hill Association, near Hackensack, N. J., which, being of a choice character and already much improved, attracts many persons of means, and brought maximum prices as high as $400 or $500 a lot of 50 by 150. But the sale of the Dickman estate, in the upper part of this City, which took place on the same day, as a whole, was the heaviest transfer of real property, in point of extent, ever made in a single day in New-York. The property (of which we gave a description on Monday) amounted to 128 acres, bounded (roughly) on the west by the Kingsbridge road, on the northeast by the Harlem River and on the south by One Hundred and Ninety-first-street. The whole, 151 plots, was sold in two hours and sixteen minutes, bringing from $1,500 to $14,000 a plot, and in the whole something less than $540,000. The heirs, it is said, refused an offer of $650,000 for the whole previous to the sale.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Judiciary Conventions.

The delegates of the Twenty-second-street Republican organization met in a Judiciary Convention last evening for the third time, and again essayed to nominate candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and City Judge. The members had grown familiar with each other, and, upon assembling, the greetings were those of old acquaintances. Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, the President, occupied the chair, as he had done so often before, and the familiar faces of DARRAGH, and WILLIS, and FITCH, and WELLS, and O'BRIEN, and all the rest, were ranged before him as of yore. The roll being called the Chairman announced that a quorum was present, and it forthwith appeared that the Convention had reached unanimity. A motion was made that HENRY D. LA PAU be declared the nominee for City Judge, and the motion was carried by acclamation. Judge VAN VORST then nominated JAMES C. CARTER for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, and the nomination having been seconded by Mr. WILLIS and Mr. FITHIAN, the motion was carried by acclamation. The Conference Committee reported that the nominations were accepted by the Twenty-third-street Republican Convention, and a motion was then made and carried that the officers of the Convention be a committee to inform the gentlemen of their nominations. The thanks of the Convention were then returned to its officers, and the body adjourned *sine die*, with three cheers for the candidates.

THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET CONVENTION.

The members of the Judiciary Convention of the Twenty-third-street Republican organization met last evening, in the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. The President being absent Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS was called to the chair. Mr. SHAW, from the Committee of Conference, reported that JAMES C. CARTER for Supreme Court Justice, and HENRY D. LA PAU for City Judge, had been agreed upon, and that these gentlemen had been nominated by the Twenty-second-street Convention. He, therefore, moved that they be declared the nominees of the Convention. The motion was unanimously adopted, and, upon motion of Mr. BLATCHFORD, a Committee of three was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Irish Republican Association.

The Seventh District Irish Republican Association held a crowded meeting last night at their quarters, No. 274 Grand-street. Mr. THOMAS A MASTERSON, the President, being in the chair. The speakers were Gen. DENNIS F. BURKE and Messrs. D. R. LIDDY, J. J. SMYTHE and D. McFARLAND. Gen. BURKE said, for his part, he was not going to be humbugged by any specious term of Democracy which entrapped so many of his fellow-countrymen. He was an Irishman and a Fenian, and intended to vote for the party who had shown the most sympathy for the Fenian cause. From President JOHNSON and Democratic Senators and Congressmen it had received the cold shoulder, but the speaker had never conversed with a Republican Congressman on the subject without receiving the liveliest sympathy. A leading member of the Democratic Party was AUGUST BELMONT, an agent of the ROTHSCHILDS and for English capitalists and aristocrats. $46,000, the speaker stated, was remitted through him to aid the Fenian cause in Ireland, and he privately informed the English Government of the fact, which stopped the drafts. The money, therefore, reverted into BELMONT's hands, who now refuses to surrender it. Gen. BURKE highly complimented Mr. HORACE GREELEY, and endorsed his proposed appointment as Minister to England.

The other speakers followed in a similar vein, and also drew forcible contrasts between the two Presidential candidates. Wonder was expressed why Irishmen, who had been crushed at home, enlisted here with the party of the late Southern slaveholding aristocracy, who looked with contempt on men who labored honestly for a living. The meeting adjourned after much applause.

The De Peyster Battalion Boys in Blue.

The desire of the Boys in Blue of the Thirteenth Assembly District to be distinguished by a name historic and patriotic, gave rise to the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1868.

Gen. J. Watts de Peyster:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors, "Boys in Blue," of the Thirteenth Assembly District, held on the evening of the 28th day of September, a battalion was formed, and your name was presented for the name to designate this battalion, and it was adopted amid great enthusiasm. Your name was selected from the fact that you have devoted so much time, and always evinced so much interest in the welfare of the returned soldier, together with the fact that you are connected by blood with one of the most gallant soldiers that died in the war. We all revere the name of Gen. KEARNEY; and then the name of your youngest son has become historic, and must ever be thought of in connection with our national flag.

Hoping you will allow the use of your noble name to help the cause for which they died, I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

JOHN. W. MARSHALL.

TIVOLI, Oct. 10, 1868.

Col. John W. Marshall, Chairman of Committee Thirteenth Assembly District Boys in Blue Club:

COLONEL: With feelings of grateful appreciation I acknowledge the receipt of your soldierly communication of the 8th inst., notifying me of the honor done me and mine in connecting our name with your *patriotic* organization. I emphasize *patriotic* because the uprising of our Boys in Blue in favor of GRANT, with the determination to fight it out on his line, is as truly patriotic as the assemblage of our Boys in Blue by shore and flood to support the same GRANT in arms. I will not attribute this honor to myself, but assign it to the proper origin, the services of the dead, of the mutilated and the living of my blood who stood by your side until stricken down in the grand and good cause, or until that cause—now to be fought out over again at the polls—was won. I will not take the honor done my name to myself, but credit it to the slain hero, patriot and martyr, my cousin PHIL. KEARNEY, to my mutilated and slain relatives who left limb and life on the battle-field, to my three sons, all I had, who served with you to smite the devil of rebellion and treason to humanity, to the one who discharged his duty under GRANT, to whom Providence vouchsafed the honor of hoisting "Old Glory" over the citadel of the foes of liberty and our country. I thank you for your kind expressions toward us, in giving our name to your battalion, and with a fervent prayer that victory may crown your noble endeavors in 1868 as in 1865, I remain very gratefully and most truly,

Your brother Republican,

J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.

Nineteenth Ward Republican Mass Meeting.

The Nineteenth Ward Grant and Colfax, Griswold and Cornell Club met last evening, in their hall, Nos. 721 and 723 Third-avenue. The meeting was in the nature of a sociable reunion over the results of the October elections, and the exercises were in accordance with this spirit. Messrs. C. J. COUCH, C. T. FROST, ALEXANDER LAMONT and other, addressed the audience, many of whom were ladies, in short, pithy speeches, just adapted to the occasion, and the exercises were agreeably interspersed with humorous campaign songs by the "Carpet-Bag" Glee Club. This Club is a live organization, and intend to "push things."

Thirteenth Assembly District.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Boys in Blue of the Thirteenth Assembly District, held at No. 206 Eighth-avenue, last evening, was addressed by Col. WALTER S. POOR, Col. BANKS, T. MORGAN and others. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the occasion was the delivery in spirited style of the poem, "Sheridan's Ride," by Mr. WILLIAM H. POPE, a well-known tragedian of this city. The meeting, which was throughout an enthusiastic and enjoyable affair, adjourned at a late hour with cheers for the Union, State and National nominees.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

A meeting of the Radical Republican Congressional Nominating Convention of the Fourth Congressional District was held at No. 78 Hudson-street last evening, and Mr. CHARLES V. LEWIS was unanimously nominated.

The Convention of the Seventh Congressional District met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, at No. 21 Avenue D, and after several ballots, being unable to agree upon a candidate, adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

Central Union Grant and Colfax Club, Brooklyn.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting in the interest of the cause of GRANT and COLFAX at the headquarters of the Central Union Grant and Colfax Club, corner of Concord and Fulton streets, last evening, Mr. S. M. GRISWOLD presiding. Hon. CHAS. LEE ARMOUR, of Maryland, late Chief Justice of Colorado, delivered an interesting speech, in the course of which he denied the charge of over-taxation of the people, stating in support of his position that out of 35,000,000 of people in the United States but 400,000 paid income tax, and A. T. STEWART alone paid more income tax than ten States and four Territories. Mr. MAXWELL also told his story of sad experience in New-Orleans when the war broke out, and related what he had seen of slavery. The meeting then adjourned.

German Republican Mass Meeting.

A very large meeting of German citizens was held last evening in the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, pursuant to a call issued by the Central Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. The front seats were occupied by ladies, who took an evident degree of interest in the proceedings. Not only were the chairs and side-benches filled, but the aisles were also crowded by loyal Teutons. A brass band was also in attendance, furnishing, at intervals, stirring music of the patriotic order. The meeting was called to order by Mr. LORENZO BOMMER, who nominated Gen. KRYZSANOWSKI as Chairman. The nomination was indorsed unanimously, and the General took the chair.

The first speaker was Hon. EDWARD HEISTING, a "carpet-bagger," from New-Orleans, who spoke for nearly an hour in the German language, and afterward in the English. He dwelt mainly upon what he styled the "fallacy" of the doctrine that a State could not exist as such outside of the Union. He contended that the citizens of a State when they rebelled retained their responsibility to the Government, but lost all their rights under the same. He then presented forcibly the danger of permitting the Democracy to gain the coming election. The rebellion would, in such a case, be practically revived, and the loyal men in the South would be driven out or murdered. As an instance of the wicked enmity of the Southerners to Union-loving men, he quoted from letters received from his wife, now at home in New-Orleans, to the effect that the most frightful threats had been made against her and her little children during the absence of Mr. HEISTING, and that the rebels had gone so far as to throw daggers in at the windows of the house. Nine-tenths of the white people of Louisiana, he said, were thus bitterly opposed to the Government and those devoted to it, and if they should succeed in regaining power they would work ruin and devastation to the nation. The speaker dealt afterward with the subject of the finances, insisting that the bonds of the Government could not legally be paid off in other promises to pay, but must be met by dollar for dollar in gold of the principal and interest as long as the money remains unpaid.

Following the above excellent speech were others, equally able, by Hon. J. SCHULTZE, of Texas, and Messrs. SOLOMON SPITZER and E. W. HOABER, M. D., at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned.

The Boys in Blue of the Sixteenth Assembly District.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening by the Sixteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club and Boys in Blue, at Demitt Hall, on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. The audience included many ladies, who seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. The chair was occupied by Capt. DOUGLASS, and the meeting was addressed at length by Gen. LOCKE, formerly of the old Fifth Army Corps, Col. F. A. CONKLING, Major BULLARD, Col. BENNEY, Capt. THOMAS STEVENSON and Mr. J. G. LARND. These gentlemen commented on the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Indiana and Ohio, and alluded to the glorious victories achieved by the Republican Party in those States. Gen. LOCKE was introduced by the Chairman as a soldier who had been present in twenty general engagement of the Army of the Potomac, and in the course of his remarks bore testimony to Gen. GRANT's capabilities and efficiency as a soldier, and reviewed in an able manner the great generosity of Gen. GRANT as displayed by him on the battle-field toward his enemies, and to those who had surrendered to his victorious arm. Gen. GRANT had announced his future policy as President by the well-known motto, "Let us have Peace."

Col. F. A. CONKLING paid a high tribute to the President of the club, and in mentioning that he had been promoted on the Heights of Alma, stated that he could say as his superior officer that his patriotism was only equaled by his modesty. The Colonel reviewed the past history of the Republican Party, and contrasted the acts of the Republicans with those of the Democratic Party, concluding an able speech with the words of the martyr-President LINCOLN on the field of Gettysburg, "Let us resolve that this fair fabric of liberty shall be handed down to our posterity."

Mr. T. R. TEWKSBURY, of Long Island, was then presented, and sang a new campaign song, the chorus of which was as follows:

Ha! Ha!! Ha!!! for SEYMOUR and for BLAIR,
And all the Southern traitors for to back 'em;
We will just take down the fiddle,
And we will play them Yankee Doodle,
GRANT will march them to the "Happy land of Canaan!"

and which was sang by the audience with vigor and enthusiasm.

Major BULLARD made a characteristic speech, in which he touched upon nearly every topic of interest in the campaign, and, after amusing his hearers by some telling hits at the Democratic Party, he urged them to work hard and courageously to secure the election of GRISWOLD, the monitor builder, as Governor of New-York, for he considered that GRANT had the State sure. He alluded to HELMBOLD seeing PIERREPONT's $20,000, and going, as the Democrats claim, "$20,000 better," and remarked that the Democratic constitution would be an awful affair after it had swallowed so much of HELMBOLD's preparations.

The meeting listened to the other speakers with commendable attention, and after a few more songs and campaign glees it broke up amid great humor.

Club Franco-American.

Last evening a special meeting of the Club Franco-American was held at the Irish Republican headquarters on Broadway, Mr. C. H. CONSTANT in the chair. Mr. STRAUSS, President of the Executive Committee, announced that he had issued eighteen naturalization papers. He regretted the Club had been compelled to leave their former place of meeting in Green-street. However, those members who had rendered themselves disagreeable did not now belong to the club. Messrs. VICTOR FAIDER, THEO. TOUSSAINT, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated by according Mr. STRAUSS a cordial vote of thanks for his zealous labors on behalf of the Franco-American Club.

Handsome medals, bearing the portraits of GRANT and COLFAX, surmounted by the American eagle, and having a tri-color pendant, were generously distributed to the patriots present.

First Assembly District.

A meeting of the First Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club was held at No. 141 Hudson-street last evening. Mr. THOS. OWTWATES, President; Mr. EDWARD BYRNE, Secretary. A large number of new members were enrolled, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Messrs. JOHN McKEON, DAVID HYDE, MATTHEW HUNTER, Major WM. BARNETT and others made some stirring and appropriate remarks, after which the meeting adjourned until the next weekly meeting on Thursday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock.

Second Assembly District.

A well-attended meeting of the Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club was held last evening at its headquarters in the International Hotel, corner of William and Duane streets. The digested returns of the recent elections were announced and received with uproarious applause. This Club is in a flourishing condition, numbering over 200 members, and holds regular meetings weekly as above.

Brooklyn Sixth Ward Grant and Colfax Club.

As announced, Latimer Hall, Court-steet, Brooklyn, was "in a blaze of light" last evening. The Sixth Ward Grant and Colfax Club held their regular weekly meeting. The hall was well filled by an appreciative and attentive audience. Eloquent and interesting addresses were delivered by Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN, of Washington, who gave the financial history of the war, in a rapid sketch, and by Hon. WM. BROWN, of Kentucky, who spoke of the sufferings of the Union people in the South during the war, and the effect of the recent elections on the popular sentiment.

The Republicans of Hoboken.

The Republicans of Hoboken, N. J., held a crowded meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, which was addressed with great ability and eloquence by Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, HENRY B. STANTON, of this City, Mr. BLAIR, the Republican candidate for Governor, and others. The meeting was a success in every way, and the Republicans of New-Jersey, inspired by the results of the October elections, intend to wrest their State from the Copperheads in November. Till then the battle will rage all along the line.

Richmond County Democratic Convention.

The Richmond County (S. I.) Democratic Convention met yesterday at 3:30 P. M., at Richmond, the county seat, ratified the nomination of Hon. DWIGHT TOWNSEND for Congress, and nominated County officers. After the presentation of a brief report of the delegates to the State Convention and the ratification of the State ticket, Mr. WM. C. DENYSE made an interesting statement with regard to the recent Congressional Convention at Jamaica, L. I., at which two sets of delegates from Richmond County presented themselves. Two of the regular delegates from this body, he said, were admitted there, and one of the "bogus" delegates. Hereupon there was a split in the Convention, one portion of which nominated Hon. DWIGHT TOWNSEND, and the other nominated Mr. HENRY A. REEVES. The former, Mr. DENYSE claimed, was the regular nominee, and he charged the Chairman of the Jamaica Convention and the Committee on Contested Seats with dishonesty and corruption. The report was accepted, and the nomination of Mr. TOWNSEND was ratified unanimously with three cheers. Subsequently Mr. TOWNSEND was called upon, and made a brief but forcible speech, in which he returned his hearty thanks for the honor conferred on him.

The following candidates for Assemblyman and county officers were nominated:

For Assemblyman, JOHN DECKER.
For District Attorney, SPENCER HILLYER.
For Superintendent of the Poor for Castleton, OWEN DONOVAN.
For Superintendent of the Poor for Middletown, ALBERT CONSTANT.
For Coroners, Dr. GEO. C. HUBBARD and SOLOMON SIMPSON.
For Justice of Sessions, MATTHEW TULLY.

The principal contest was for Assemblyman. Mr. DECKER received forty-nine out of eighty-four votes, and Mr. JOHN MACAULAY thirty-five votes. There was some loud talking during the proceedings, but nobody was hurt, and, finally, the nominations having been declared unanimous, the meeting was adjourned.

Richmond County Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention of Richmond County (Staten Island) met at Clifton on Wednesday, JOSEPH EGBERT, Chairman; DAVID W. JUDD and C. H. HUESTIS, Secretaries. There was great harmony and enthusiasm, and the following strong ticket was nominated: For member of Assembly, W. N. HAWKINS; District-Attorney, J. H. HEADLEY; Treasurer, A. J. WOOD; Superintendents of the Poor, W. L. CISCO and NATHAN M. HEAL; Justice of Sessions, J. B. HILLYER; Coroners, C. M. CONNER and H. B. MARTINDALE. Owing to the bitter rupture in the Democratic Party, the Republicans are confident of carrying Staten Island this Fall.

The Republicans of Plainfield.

A large Republican afternoon and evening meeting was held at Plainfield yesterday. Addresses were made by S. M. HEWLETT, of Newark; J. S. PAGE, of New-York City; Judge EMBRY, of Kentucky; Gen. A. F. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, and A. Q. KASHEY, of Newark. In the evening there was a torchlight procession numbering about 2,000 torches. Most of the houses along the line of march were illuminated.

The Republicans of Bound Brook.

The Republicans of Bound Brook, N. J., held a meeting on Wednesday evening to rejoice over the recent elections. Speeches were made by Senator JOHN Y. FOSTER, Judge GALE, of Rahway, and Hon. C. N. RIOTTE, (in German.) Judge GALE attempted to address the crowd assembled outside, but was prevented by the Democrats cheering for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and other proceedings of a more riotous nature.

The Boys in Blue Assaulted in Yonkers.

Yesterday afternoon, as the Boys in Blue of Yonkers, were on their way to attend a meeting at Kingsbridge, they were attacked by a crowd of boys, who stoned them. The Boys in Blue fired on the mob, and two of them, THOMAS KELLY and JAMES HARRIGAN, were shot in the leg, the wounds not being considered dangerous.

Republican Mass Meeting at the Jersey City Wigwam.

The Republicans of Jersey City and vicinity assembled at the Republican wigwam last evening to listen to addresses by Hon. MAHLON CHANCE, of Ohio; Prof. S. M. HEWLETT, and others, who were announced to be present. The vast hall, which will hold about six thousand people, contained a large, intelligent and enthusiastic audience, who listened intently to the addresses of the speakers, frequently interrupting them with bursts of applause. The allusions made by the speakers at several points during the evening were answered by thundering rounds of cheers. The wigwam was beautifully adorned with flags and banners of every description, and afforded a fitting place for the celebration of the Republican victories.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Bergen.

A Democratic mass meeting and parade was held last evening in Bergen. Speeches were made, having the usual characteristics, by Ex-Senator STOCKTON and others.

Busteed to Grant.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

The following telegram was dispatched yesterday by Judge BUSTEED:

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Galena, Ill.:

I salute you, my dear General, and with the French philosopher, LABOULAYE, I "hurrah for GRANT and for Liberty." RICHARD BUSTEED.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the middle wall of the new buildings, Nos. 441 and 443 West Thirty-fourth-street, gave way and buried two men and a girl under the ruins. AUGUSTINE DUESLER, a native of Germany, carpenter, and residing at No. 55 Chrystie-street, was dangerously injured, and was removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital. FREDERICK PAETSCH, of No. 46 Allen-street, a German carpenter, was only slightly injured and was taken home. The girl, ELIZABETH EBELSHAUSER, of No. 437 West Thirty-fourth-street, received slight injuries and was taken home. The cause of the wall falling was not ascertained.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅝ for money and the account. American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds (ex-dividend)	72⅞
Erie Railway Shares	33
Illinois Central	95½

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 15—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull and easier, but not quotably lower. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅞d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is firm, both afloat and on the spot.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

COTTON—Is steady at 128f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire. Sales were made late yesterday afternoon of Cotton to arrive at 127f.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15—1:20 P. M.

Railway shares steady; Erie, 33⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 15—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market tends downward.
BREADSTUFFS—Barley is nominal.
PROVISIONS—The market is quiet. Bacon, 55s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Cheese, 8 s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Pork dull.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

COTTON—Tres Ordinaire has declined to 127f. ℔ cwt. on the spot; Tres Ordinaire to arrive, 126f.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅝ for both money and the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, ex-div	72⅞

Railway shares closed easier at the following quotations:

Illinois Centrals	95½
Erie	32½

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 15—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅝d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 25s. ℔ cwt.; Common Resin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15—5 P. M.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

COTTON—The market is easier.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The regular weekly returns of the Bank of England, published this evening, show that the bullion in vault has decreased £544,000 sterling since last week.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 15—Evening.

COTTON steady at 127f. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 123f. to arrive.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Oct. 15.

PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 15—Evening.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes closed 69f. 97c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Exchange on New-York 1-10 off buying, and par selling. FLOUR easier; White Michigan, $5 75@$7 12½. WHEAT steady at $1 43 for No. 1, and $1 35 for No. 2; since 'Change, $1 36½. CORN dull at a decline of 1c.@2c.; No. 1 nominal at 90c.@91c.; No. 2, 89c.@90½c. OATS active at a decline of ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at 51c.@51½c.; rejected, 49c. RYE active at $1 24@$1 27 for Nos. 1 and 2. BARLEY active at an advance of 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 95@$1 96; rejected, $1 73@$1 75. PORK dull but steady at $31. Dry-salted SHOULDERS nominal at 11¾c.@12c. LARD weak and nominal at 18¼c.@18¾c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged. BEEF CATTLE active and firm at a range of $3 50@$6 87½ for common Cows to choice smooth Steers. LIVE HOGS active; common to choice smooth, $7 75@$8 90. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 9c.; Oats to Oswego, 11c. RECEIPTS to-day—10,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 135,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Flour, 24,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 17c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 10c., to New-York. FLOUR in better demand; sales, 300 bbls. City Ground Spring at $7@$8; 200 bbls. Western Spring at $9. WHEAT dull, closing firmer; sales, 1,500 bushels Amber Canadian at $2 05; 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 19; 1,000 bushels very choice White Michigan at $2 40; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 50; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 62. CORN dull and lower, closing firmer; sales, 28,000 bushels from $1 05½ down to $1 04. OATS dull; held at 64c.; sales, 26,000 bushels, to arrive, at 63½c. RYE firm and unchanged. BARLEY better; sales, 5,000 bushels Canadian at $2 25. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. SEEDS unchanged. HIGHWINES declined 9c., held at $1 25 without buyers.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 2,200 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 55 for Amber Winter, $10 75 for White, $11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70. CORN quiet; sales 3,600 bushels No. 1, in lots, at $1 09½@$1 11. OATS held at 67c. for Western. BARLEY unchanged; sales 20,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $2 35. PEAS held at $1 38, in bond. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25@$27; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 10½c.; Barley, 11c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—16,800 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Barley, 343,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—37,000 bushels Wheat, 7,900 bushels Corn, 57,500 bushels Barley, 1,889,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 15.

TOBACCO heavy and unchanged. COTTON—Middling, 24½c.@24½c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 35@$6 25; Extra, $6 75@$7 25; Double Extra, $7 50@$8 50; Triple Extra to Fancy, $8 75@$12. WHEAT, $1 80@$2 25 for Prime to Fancy Fall, and $1 20@$1 50 for Common to Fancy Spring. CORN firmer at 91c.@97c. for Yellow and Prime White. OATS dull at 51c.@56c. BARLEY firm at $1 80@$2 20 for Prime to Choice Spring, and $1 36½@$1 40 for Fall. RYE advancing; sales at $1 23@$1 25. PORK firm at $31@$31 50. BACON firm at 13½c.@13½c. for shoulders; 16½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 17½c.@17½c. for Fresh Clear Sides. LARD unchanged. WHISKY quiet at $1 27. CATTLE, $3@$5 for Common to Prime, and $5 50@$6 for Choice.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR very quiet; superfine, $6 25@$7 25; Extras, $8@$8 75; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $8 50@$9; Fancy Minnesota, do., $9@$9 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9 75@$11 50; Fancy, $12@$13 50. WHEAT in moderate demand for good: sales Red at $2 10@$2 20; Amber, $2 23@$2 25; Virginia White, $2 40. RYE steady; Pennsylvania, $1 65. CORN held firmly; Yellow, $1 30; Mixed Western, $1 27@$1 28. OATS—Slow sales at 72c.@75c. CLOVERSEED weak; New Pennsylvania, $7 50@$7 75. FLAXSEED, $2 70@$2 80. Cotton quiet; Middling, 26c.@27½c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, $1 35, free.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR dull; Family, $9 50@$10. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red, $1 90@$1 92. CORN declining; sales at 97c. RYE quiet at $1 36@$1 40. OATS dull at 59c. BARLEY advancing; Canada, $2 40. COTTON dull at 24c. for Middling. TOBACCO firm; sales 245 hhds.; Lugs, $6@$10; Leaf, $12@$31. WHISKY heavy at $1 28. MESS PORK—Only a jobbing business at $30 75. BULK MEATS dull at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON dull, with a jobbing business; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.; Clear, 17c.@17½c. LARD dull; small sales at 19½c. Sugar-cured HAMS dull and irregular at 18c.@19c., nominally. Gold, 137½.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

COTTON dull and drooping; Middling nominally 25½c.@26c. FLOUR dull. Howard-street Superfine, $8@$8 25; do. Extra, $9 50@$11 25; do. Family, $12@$12 50; City Mills Superfine, $7 75@$8 25; do. Extra, $9 50@$11 50; do. Family, $12 25@$13 50; Western Superfine, $7@$8; do. Extra, $9@$10 25. WHEAT firm for high grades; receipts small, prices unchanged. CORN dull; White, $1 20@$1 25; Yellow, $1 30. OATS firm; Prime, 81c.@82c. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $30 50@$31. BACON—Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c. HAMS, 20c.@22c. LARD, 21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 15.

COTTON in fair demand and declined; Middlings, 23¾c.; sales, 280 bales; receipts, 5,917 bales. Sterling Exchange, 148½@150½. Gold, 138¾. SUGAR ruling upward; Cuba No. 12, 14¼c. MOLASSES firm but unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 75; Choice, $10@$13. CORN—Very little on the landing; held firm at $1 02½@$1 10. OATS, 63c. BRAN unchanged. HAY—Prime scarce at $26. PORK firm at $32. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¾c; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD—Fair jobbing trade, but prices are unchanged.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $2 20; amber at $1 83½. CORN dull and declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 and Michigan at 97c. OATS dull and nominally lower. RYE unchanged. BARLEY quiet and firm. LAKE FREIGHTS better. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

TOBACCO; sales 31 hhds. at $5 55@$13 50 for Lugs to Medium Leaf. Superfine FLOUR, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 90@$2. OATS, 50c.@55c. CORN—Old, $1; New, 50c.@60c. RYE, $1 38@$1 40. MESS PORK, $30 50@$31. LARD, 19¾c.@20c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c; Clear Sides, 17½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $1 32.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Oct. 15.

COTTON quiet and firm, but unchanged; receipts, 1,200 bales; shipments, 900 bales. FLOUR flat and nominal. CORN, $1. OATS, 63c. HAY, $24. MESS PORK, $31 75. BACON firm and scarce at 13c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18¼c.@18½c. for Clear Sides.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer, at $1 48 for No. 1, and $1 35½ for No. 2. OATS dull; 52¾c. for No. 2. CORN unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Oct. 15.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firmer; sales at 42c.@42½c. RESIN quiet; sales at $1 80 for No. 2; $3 75 for No. 1, and $4 50@$5 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 65. TAR, $2 60. COTTON declined; sales 24 bales at 23c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 15.

COTTON dull and ½c.@¾c. lower; sales, 500 bales; Middlings, 22½c.; receipts, 1,072 bales; exports, coastwise, 916 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 15.

COTTON closed steady; sales 505 bales; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 1,393 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,726 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 15.

COTTON quiet and prices are lower; sales, 430 bales; receipts, 716 bales; Middling, 23c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Oct. 15.

COTTON market dull; sales 400 bales; Middlings, 22c.@22½c.; receipts, 569 bales; exports, 70 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR quiet at $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT—Good Shipping, $1 80@$1 87½. Legal tenders, 72¾.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 137½.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL RECEIVED.

A splendid new article, to be found only at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery, from the Parisian Exposition. Velvet variegated and embroidered piano, table and stand covers. Also, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths and window shades. Call and see them.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S LIFTING CURE.

The best exercise for clergymen, students, lawyers, &c. A coöperative exercise of the whole system, economical in time and expense. Rooms No. 830 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A great downfall of prices in English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery. English Brussels, $1 50 per yard, $1 60 per yard, $1 70 per yard. All wool ingrain carpets, 75 cents per yard to $1 per yard. Parisian embroidered and worked table and piano covers, window shades and oil-cloths, 50 cents per yard, 60 cents per yard, 70 cents per yard, 80 cents per yard.

[Advertisement.]

THE DEMONSTRATION OF MONDAY NIGHT.—It is a mistake to suppose that the immense turn-out of last Monday night was in honor of KNOX's magnificent Hats. It had altogether a different purpose. But the demonstration that is made daily at his popular store, No. 212 Broadway, is much more gratifying and profitable to the hatter. That is his opinion and ours too.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Atalanta	Oct. 17	New-York	London
Iowa	Oct. 17	New-York	Glasgow
Ville de Paris	Oct. 17	New-York	Havre

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Ocean Queen	Oct. 16	New-York	Aspinwall
Bienville	Oct. 17	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Ocean Queen*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 6 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 12 | Sun sets..... 5 19 | Moon sets.... 6 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 00 | Gov. Island. 8 49 | Hell Gate ..10 11

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 15.

Cleared.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Monterey, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ashland, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand.

Ships Martha, (N. G.,) Laven, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia, Edye & Brown; Whampoa, (Br.,) Carter, New-Orleans, Peabody & Willis.

Barks Rosina, (Br.,) Robertson, Antwerp, Alling & Saunby; Hurra, (Norw.,) Johnson, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. L. Pye, (Br.,) Pye, Cork for orders, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Albina, Walifealer, Bristol, Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Brigs Mary Le Blanc, (Br.,) Grimes, St. John's, N. F., Heney & Packer; Stephen Duncan, Hughes, Marseilles, N. L. McCready & Co.; Alex. Milliken, (Br.,) Duane, St. John's, N. F., G. H. Brewer; Victoria Ursula, (Br.,) Lenoir, Little Glace Bay, G. H. Brewer; Rosario, (Br.,) Hamilton, Bristol, A. L. Rowe & Co.; Wilmington, (Br.,) Martell, Cow Bay, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, Hantsport, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners B. F. Brainard, Dickinson, Portland, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Mary H. Hickman, White, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall Oct. 7, with mdse., passengers and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Oct. 10, lat. 19 39, lon. 74 12, signalized brig Natividad, bound N. Same day, lat. 21 57, lon. 74 20, saw one of N. A. Steamship Co.'s steamers bound S. 12th, lat. 27 12, lon. 74 16, saw steamship Alaska, hence for Aspinwall. 14th, lat. 38 30, lon. 74 17, signalized brig Eudorus, bound N.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Duke of Argyle, (Br.,) McLean, Calcutta and Sands Head, June 28, with mdse. to Hallets & Robbins. Passed the Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 25; had S. E. trades from thence to the line; crossed the Equator Sept. 23, in lon. 35; Aug. 13, lat. 30 S. lon. 38 E., spoke ship Falcon, from Kurrachee for Liverpool, 36 ds. out; 15th, lat. 33 S. lon. 29, spoke bark Laurens, from Rangoon, for Falmouth; same day, spoke bark Wellington, from Bassein for Falmouth; 26th, lat. 34 S. lon. 15 E., spoke ship Arundel Castle, from Foochow for London; 27th, lat. 32 S. lon. 13 E., signalized bark Vectis, from Kurrachee for Liverpool; Oct. 12, lat. 34 lon. 72, saw a bark bound east, showing private signal divided diagonally, upper and lower parts red, the sides white.

Ship Melbrek, (of Workington, Eng.,) Faggart, Calcutta July 5th, with mdse. to Chas. Holzapfel. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 27 and crossed the Equator Sept. 25, in lon. 39. July 19, in the Bay of Bengal, James Mason, seaman, a native of Birmingham, took a fit while furling the main-top-gallant sail and fell overboard, the force with which he struck the water killing him instantly.

Ship Amelia, of Charleston, Johnson, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. to H. M. and W. Lecount. Has had light easterly winds the greater part of passage. Sept. 16, lat. 48 30, lon. 17, spoke bark A. Belard, (Fr.,) from Jamaica, for Havre, 73 ds. out, and supplied her with provisions.

Ship Ironsides, Spear, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had moderate easterly winds up to the Banks; since had variable winds, with much fog.

Bark Juliana, (N. G.,) Kroger, Rio de Janeiro, 49 ds. with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Sept. 16, crossed the Equator in lon. 31, 30. Has had light E. winds the entire passage.

Bark Annie Kimball, (of Bath,) Lincoln, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Oct. 7, lat. 43 18, lon. 58, had a hurricane from S. E. to N. W., which lasted 20 hours, but received no damage. Sept. 24, lat. 45 08, lon. 48, spoke ship Ann Gray, (of St. John, N. B.,) from London, for Quebec; Oct. 6, lat. 44 47, lon. 57 54, passed steamship Hermann, hence for Bremen.

Bark Esther, Merrill, Ardrossan, 33 ds., with pig iron to Nesmith & Sons. Sept. 17, lat. 54 25, lon. 22, experienced a heavy gale from the W. S. W. round to N. W. and then to N. E., with heavy cross seas, during which sprung mainmast and caused the vessel to leak; Sept. 28, lat. 48 30, lon. 43, saw a large iceberg at least 80 feet above water; Oct. 7, Ole Olsen, seaman of Christiana Norway, died of chronic diarrhea.

Bark Evelyn, of Gibraltar, Jenkins, Buenos Ayres Aug. 20, with hides, &c., and 1 passenger, to Harbeck & Halsey, Aug. 21, off Flores Island; passed a large schr., supposed to be the Walter Raleigh, hence for Montevideo.

Bark Jane Woodburn, (Br.,) McDonald, Hong Kong, 137 ds., with mdse. to Everett & Co. Passed Anjiers July 9, in company with ship Chinaman, from Foochow for London, 49 ds. out; passed the Cape of Good Hope Aug. 15, St. Helena Aug. 31, and crossed the Equator Sept. 13 in lon. 31. July 28, lat. 26 S, lon. 57 E, spoke ship Fontenoy, 45 ds. from Sargon for Bremerhaven; Aug. 27, lat. 19 S, lon. 2 W, spoke ship Arundel Castle (Br.) from Calcutta for London, 65 ds. out.

Bark Maria, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Leblanc, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to O. B. Swain.

Brig Curlew, (of Boston,) Turner, Pensacola 26 ds., with lumber for Boston. Put into this port short of provisions.

Bark Neversunk, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Weeks, Glasgow, 26 ds., with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co. Was 12 ds. up to the Grand Banks, with fair winds; had since light variable winds; Oct. 13, lat. 40, lon. 70, took a pilot from pilot-boat J. W. Elwell, No. 7.

Bark Honduras, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Huxford, Buenos Ayres 49 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to F. Alexandre & Sons. Sept. 12, lat. 26 40, lon. 40 45, spoke bark Solid, (Fr.,) from Montevideo for Havre; Oct. —, lat. 37, lon. 75, spoke schr. Louisa Van Brunt, hence for Wilmington, N. C.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 21 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Had light easterly winds most of the passage, and was becalmed 6 ds. S. of Hatteras.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Nellie Husted, Maloney, Manzanilla 14 ds., with tobacco and fustic to Brett, Son & Co. Oct. 11, had a easterly gale, during which split sails, &c.

Brig Angela, (N. G.,) Detens, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to Duncan Sherman & Co. Crossed the equator Sept. 5, in lon. 30; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Brig Torrid Zone, (of Bermuda,) Carter, Gambia River, W. C. A., July 21, via Barbados Sept. 14, and Norfolk Oct. 8, with peanuts to Jones & Lough. Had to put back again to Hampton Roads Oct. 9, through stress of weather, and sailed again 11th; had heavy N. E. gales since passing Hatteras, and had light winds and fine weather previously.

Brig Guglielmo E. Tommasino, (Ital.,) Orisculo, Trieste 75 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 28, and had moderate weather since.

Brig Albert Dewis, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Dewis, Antwerp 30 ds., with mdse. to B. F. Small & Co. Had moderate weather and east winds on the passage.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, Jones, (late Culver,) Jacksonville, 18 ds. with lumber to Master. Experienced heavy N. E. winds S. of Hatteras. Sept. 28, Capt. R. S. Culver, of West Falmouth, L. I., was taken sick and died. Oct. 8, 20 miles E. S. E. of Cape Henry. Oct. 6, lat. 34 15, lon. 75 30, at 6 A. M., in a squall, the mainmast was struck by lightning, splitting half of it downwards, and taking away the whole topmast.

Schr. Marian Gage, Brower, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co. Oct. 8 experienced a heavy gale from the northeast, during which Fred Hams, seaman, fell from the masthead and was severely injured.

Schr. Tampico, Lombard, Tampico 24 ds., with mdse. to Brugiere & Thebaud. Oct. 7, lat. 29, lon. 71, saw a brig, name unknown, with loss of mainmast, bound to Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Laura, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Clare, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Douglas. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light northerly winds.

Schr. Edie Waters, (of Eastport, Me.,) Fulsom, Manzanilla 28 ds., with tobacco to Winchester & Leeds. Has had a succession of N. and N. E. gales for the last 15 ds., and has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Alaska, (of East Machias,) Clark, Musquash, N. S., 7 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Pioneer, Lothrop, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. F. A. Sawyer, Norwood, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Edward Slade, Brown, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Sophia Ann, Baker, Elizabethport, for Charleston.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Ireland, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. T. S. Davis, Bishop, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Uriah & Tabitha, Gibson, Baltimore, for Saybrook.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with yellow pine to Van Brunt & Slagut.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Lord, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Chase, Philadelphia, for Bramtree.

Schr. John S. Foreman, Annis, Port Johnson, for Stamford.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Wm. H. Rowe, Whitmore, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Hammond, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary Rogers, Foley, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Charm, Dudley, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. & W. Showell, Wills, Virginia.

Schr. D. H. Sanders, Davis, Little River, S. C., 16 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. John, Hammond, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber to Master.

Schr. Connecticut, Clock, Norwich.

Schr. Commodore Foote, Foley, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sadowa, Wright, Plymouth.

Schr. Wm. J. Walker, Corwin, Gloucester.

Schr. Morea, Robinson, Dighton.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Boston.

Schr. John Manlove, Stapels, Providence.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. J. Mercer, King, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Walker, Butler, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Young, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Jarvis, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Morton, Taunton.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Saxter, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tristam Dickens, Babcock, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. A. F. Long, Wilson, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.

Schr. Charles, Trepher, Taunton.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Providence.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Gedny, Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Merrill, Providence.

Schr. A. S. Cannon, Chapman, Boston.

Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Rowland, New-Bedford.

Schr. Maggie, Wilson, Gloucester, fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence.

Schr. Rockett, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. J. Ponder, Springer, Providence.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Providence.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Owen, Macnias, 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Musquash, N. B., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Hovey, Providence.

Schr. B. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Corone, Davis, Norwich.

Schr. Frank Nelson, Harvey, Bridgeport.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Matthews, Ryan, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. O. F. Smith, Rogers, Nantucket.

Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan, Meany, Providence, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Lavinia S. Burns, Oliver, Somerset.

Schr. James Conklin, Roberts, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Newell, Providence.

Schr. Seaport, Bryan, Bridgeport.

Schr. Annie C. Glover, Watson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. F. Randolph, Tompkins, New-Haven.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Seavy, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. M. J. Loughton, Loughton, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Jessie, Strout, Milbridge, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Lucy, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. M. O. Welles, Perrine, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. Essex, Parker, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George W. Kimball, Hall, Rockland.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. President, Shaw, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Curley, Dickens, New-London.

Schr. Sequimaux, Briggs, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

Schr. R. L. Crook, Mitchell, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. Rebecca Eliza, Mott, Albany, for Norwich.

Schr. Saxon, Lynch, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Walls, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Hero, Matthews, Providence.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, Wareham.

Schr. James Nichols, Barrett, Bridgeport.

Schr. M. W. Chipman, Rogers, Boston.

Schr. Union, Bennett, Rockland.

Schr. Hamburg, Thayer, Taunton.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Forrester, Dutch Island.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Providence.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Foster, Boston.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Merritt, New-London.

Schr. Nathan Shaler, Brewer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mercer, Mercer, Bridgeport.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. F. Brainerd, Chapman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. David Currie, Read, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Connecticut River.

Schr. Surge, Dennis, Hartford.

Schr. B. F. & F. L. Rogers, Rogers, Boston.

Schr. J. Burritt, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. James Palmer, Fowler, New-Bedford.

Schr. Celeste, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Alfred, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Amy, Peters, Nantucket.

Schr. Gen. Torbett, Pancus, Virginia.

Schr. A. Robinson, Merritt, Virginia.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. J. H. Young, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Harrison, Virginia.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. Gipsey, Borden, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Sloop Helen, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Sloop Helen Smith, De Castro, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light E., cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, for Bremen; Aleppo, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Monterey, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 15—Arr. brig Autumn, from Surinam; schrs. Lath Rich, from Turk's Island; Telumah, from Doboy; Jane, Sarah Lake and Senator, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15—Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York; bark Mary & Louisa, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 15—Sld. bark Seneca, for Tarragona; brig Edith, for Havana; Francis Jane, for Rio Janeiro; brig Catharine, for Cadiz.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15—Sld. steamships Gen. Barnes, for New-York; North Point, for Baltimore; schr. Hattie Ross, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15—Arr. ship Topgallant, from Shanghai; E. R. Foster, from Panama.

Cld., ship Ericsson, for Liverpool, with 45,000 sacks of wheat.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Sallie C. Morton, from Stamford, sunk on the Gridiron, Hell Gate, was successfully raised by wreckmaster Brown, and taken to Astoria.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The ship Melbreck, Taggart, master, 100 days from Calcutta, made the same passage last year in 93 days. She left New-York for Liverpool Dec. 6, 1867, thence to Calcutta and back to New-York, arriving Oct. 15, thus accomplishing the round voyage in 10 months and 6 days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The United States Consul at Nassau, N. P., reports the loss of the Am. schr. Angie M. Moffit, of Rockland, Me., on a voyage from Rockland to Galveston, with a cargo of lime and lath. She struck on Orange Cay on the 19th of September, at 11 o'clock P. M., and at daylight was discovered to be on fire from the lime. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The master, Charles G. Glover, together with the following crew, arrived here this morning in a wrecking vessel, viz.: William Armitage, William George, Samuel Fuller, Abrahkar Wiggins, George A. Harden and William N. Armitage. They will be forwarded by the first opportunity.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 5, bark Mira, Dix, Philadelphia; brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; brig Black Fish, Bragg, Savannah.

Old, Oct. 3, U. S. gunboat Saco, Wilson, Key West.

At Tampico, Sept. 21, schr. Etta, for New-York in 10 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 15—Evening.—The steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this evening.

BROKAW BROTHERS'
MAGNIFICENT NEW
MAMMOTH
CLOTHING STORES,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
ARE NOW FINISHED AND STOCKED WITH
NEW ELEGANT
CLOTHING,
CLOTHS,
AND
CASSIMERES,
FOR
GENTS,
YOUTHS,
AND
BOYS.
THE PUBLIC ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Nos. 28, 30, 32 and 34 4th-av.,
Extending through to Lafayette-place.

RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.
BOYS'
CLOTHING
MADE A SPECIALTY.
NONE BUT WELL-MADE
GARMENTS OFFERED.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO EVERY
PURCHASER.

FALL OVERCOATS.
Having rapidly sold our first supply, we are now prepared with a
SECOND INSTALLMENT
of the same
Beautiful,
Desirable and
Cheap Goods.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, FIRE-IRONS, SCUTTLES, &c.
KITCHEN AND COOKING UTENSILS.
A large and varied assortment of first-class goods at lowest possible prices.
JONES & HUSSELL,
No. 930 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

LOOK AT THE PRICES
OF
White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces	$30 00.	Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 00.	
Dinner plates, ℔ dozen	2 50.	
Tea Plates, ℔ dozen	1 80.	
Cups and saucers, ℔ dozen, 24 pieces	2 50.	
Water goblets, ℔ dozen	2 30.	Good articles.

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15.
WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.
Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,)
Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City.
Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

BUYING CLOTHING MADE EASY
AT
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute (The One Price) and lowest in the City.

CATARRH.
ALL CATARRH CURED. FULL PINT BOTTLES WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, $1. Test it and WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT free, at Dr. WOLCOTT'S Office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS.
We are offering our large stock of all kinds below the market price. E. F. MANY & CO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

MATTRESSES.—IF YOU WANT A GOOD article below the market price, go to E. F. MANY & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress.....FANNY JANAUSCHEK
Stage Director.....OSCAR GUTTMANN
NO PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that FANNY JANAUSCHEK, owing to a sudden hoarseness, and having been advised by her physician to take a day's rest, WILL BE UNABLE TO APPEAR THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING. PURCHASERS OF TICKETS can have their tickets exchanged for SATURDAY EVENING'S performance, or have the money returned, by applying at the Ticket Offices.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, Oct. 17,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
FANNY JANAUSCHEK
previous to her departure for the East and West, when will be presented, by general desire, Grillparzer's tragedy, in five acts,
MEDEA.
THE SALE of RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS will commence THIS MORNING at the Box Office of the Academy; at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY HORSE FAIR.
Owing to the rain of Wednesday night, the second day's programme of the Westchester County Horse Fair is postponed until TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., when it will positively take place.

ART—LITTLEFIELD'S GRANT.
$10 per day guaranteed to first-class agents to take orders for the standard portrait of the great hero.
Address J. H. LITTLEFIELD,
Washington, D. C., and New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT TILL 1ST OF MAY NEXT, half a house east of 7th-av., and between 10th and 20th sts., or rooms for a family of four with board; terms moderate. Address stating terms, B. C., Box No. 2-4 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114	114½	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110	110¼
Coupon, 1881	115¼	115½	5-20 Coupon, '68.	111	111¼
5-20 Reg., '62	105⅝	106	10-40 Registered.	103⅞	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅜	113⅝	10-40 Coupon....	105⅜	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅛	111⅜	Gold	138	138⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅝	111⅞	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99⅛	99⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	109⅞	110			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis; Geo. H. Rea, President Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis; Jas. B. Eads, Chief Eng. of St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.; Geo. W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.;) John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

H. K. Corning, John Auchincloss, Grant & Son, A. W. Spies, A. Trask, E. C. Cowdin, F. Marquand, J. H. Swift, Isaac N. Phelps, W. V. Brady, S. Gandy, W. T. Blodgett, A. R. Eno, Geo. D. Phelps, John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 45 Wall-st.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Tein-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting all the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000; shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 50 per share. THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 20 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company.

TO INVESTORS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD First Mortgage 30-year 7 per cent. Bonds. Interest payable April and October, At the Bank of America, in New-York.

We offer a small amount of these bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

Capitalists rarely find such an opportunity for investment. For ABSOLUTE security and prompt payment of interest, there can be no better bond made.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1868. No. 19 Nassau-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st. Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Sept. 16, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 19) of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after the 15th day of October, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 16th day of October, at 10 A. M. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will sell at public auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of October A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, Thirteen First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, numbered respectively 40, 44, 50, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, each for One Thousand Dollars, together with the unpaid semi-annual seven per cent interest coupons thereto attached.

All now held as collateral for loans made to William P. Dixon.

ROBERT H. CORBETT, Attorney, &c.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868. No. 6 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 10th-av. and 51st-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1868.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 41 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M. ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by HODGSKIN, RANDALL & ROBSON, 14 Broad-st., CORN & AUFERMANN, 30 Broad-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI Six per cent. Gold Bonds for sale, on favorable terms, by SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., (Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—PROposals will be received in writing at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., and continuing for ten consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, and the whole or any part thereof, not less than $5,000, will be awarded to the highest bidder. Proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made, must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

MARIPOSA BONDS.—HOLDERS PLEASE call with their bonds immediately at No. 50 Exchange-place, on KENDRICK, CHRISTIE & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST from Oct. 1.

Interest payable in January, SIX PER CENT. (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) on all sums from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. H. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German. Assets, $5,450,231 34. JOHN McLEAN, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., Mondays and Saturdays to 8 P. M. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. NO TAX. All deposits made from this date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th sts.—Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.

JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six Cents a share, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and reopened on the 3d day of November.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

SULLIVAN-ST.—The valuable business property situated in the rear of No. 72 to No. 84 Sullivan-st., near Spring-st., with an alley-way 8 feet 6 inches wide. The premises are near the line of the proposed 5th and 6th avenue extensions, and contain an area of about four full City lots. The buildings consist of a three-story brick factory, 106 feet by 22; a large brick shed, 40 feet by about 65, and a two-story brick stable, all built in the most substantial manner.

Also,

The valuable house and lot No. 82 Sullivan-st., adjoining the above; lot 21.2 by 80; house, two-story frame. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Salesroom. To settle a partnership.

110TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brown-stone house and lot, south side 110th-st., commencing 305.9 east 4th-av., entirely new and contains all the modern improvements.

122D-ST.—Three-story high-stoop basement and cellar Philadelphia-brick house and lot, on south side 122d-st., commencing 175 feet east of 2d-av. House is new and contains all the modern improvements.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesrooms, HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT PASSAIC, N. J.

The fine new modern two-story and French roof frame house and about four and a half city lots at Passaic, N. J., on River-st., between Gregory and Prospect sts. House has hard walls and cornices, marble mantels, hot and cold water, furnace, gas-pipes, range, &c.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20, AT 12 M., AT THE Exchange Salesroom:

AMITY-ST.—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 91 Amity-st., north side, between Thompson and Sullivan sts.; lot 25x100 feet deep. The house is 25 by about 40, in good order, with a commodious studio, 40 feet deep, attached, covered with slate and tin roof. The buildings have gas, croton, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1868, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., 1,000 unclaimed packages of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

PUBLIC SALE OF OVER 100,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL, IRON, TIMBER, FARM AND HEMLOCK LANDS, IN THE COUNTIES OF McKEAN, ELK AND CAMERON, PENNSYLVANIA.

The well-known and valuable lands of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, will be exposed to public sale in tracts or parcels, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange.

These lands are situated in the northwestern part of the State, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 94 miles east of Erie, nearly equidistant and connected by direct railroads with the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on completion of the railroad connections within 100 miles of Buffalo and Rochester, in the State of New-York.

The attention of capitalists, manufacturers of iron and lumber, miners of coal, tanners and others, is specially solicited to these lands, containing large and workable veins of superior gas and steam coals; iron in large quantities and of excellent quality, and covered with a primitive forest of hardwoods, hemlock and pine timber unsurpassed in the Eastern States, and possessing a soil equally productive with the best lands of the State of New-York.

Catalogues and pamphlets, containing maps with full descriptions, terms of sale, and all other desired information will be furnished on application to the undersigned auctioneers, or to WILLIAM HACKER, Secretary and Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 426 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK FRALEY, President.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 6, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, on the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., the following buildings, viz:

1 barrack, 56x22.
2 officers' quarters, 80x22.
1 kitchen, 18x30.
1 stable, 22x30.
1 bakehouse, 24x40.

Terms cash in United States Treasury notes. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to remove the buildings as soon as possible after the sale.

RUFUS INGALLS, Bvt. Major-General and Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

LEWIS S. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CHERRY HILL.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, continuation of the great sale of building lots at Cherry Hill, 10 miles from New-York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New-York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of 42d-st. ferry. A special train by the Erie Railroad will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 10:30 on the morning of the sale. Collation served on the grounds. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock at their Salesroom, No. 28 Liberty-st., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, viz.: Velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood and black walnut suites in brocatel and crimson and green reps, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre-tables, carved black walnut bookcases, rich Parian groups and figures, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, rosewood wardrobes, painted and enameled cottage suites, feather, hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak and black walnut extension tables, black walnut and oak marble-top buffets, chairs, china, cups, saucers, plates, &c., stair carpets, window shades, &c., &c.

ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Driggs, Patent Piano Company, of fine tone and finish.

Mahogany frame 6-pocket billiard table, with cues, counters, &c.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Down-town Office, No. 39 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AN IMMENSE INVOICE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, being the balance of stock of one of the largest importing houses in the country.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, continued on the 17th, 19th and 20th, or until the entire stock is disposed of, at No. 489 Broadway, between Spring and Broome sts., commencing each day at 10½ o'clock, comprising over 1,000 ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches of every description. The attention of the public, and particularly the trade, is invited to the sale, as it will afford facilities seldom met with for replenishing stock at their own prices. A large number of warranted timekeepers will be sold singly. All watches warranted according to description, and the entire stock will be positively sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 14 (old No.) East 25th-st., near Madison-av., all the household furniture in the above house, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites in damask and brocatel, dining-room furniture in oak, white and gilt china dinner and tea sets, fine glassware, cutlery, &c.; also rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen utensils.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FINE CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., for account of whom it may concern, 16 superb clocks, and 67 pieces bronze groups of figures, and 60 lots of silver-plated ware.

ON SATURDAY.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at 11 o'clock, superior solid rosewood parlor suite, in brocade; rosewood etagere, chamber and dining-room furniture; removed for convenience of sale; also, general assortment of second-hand furniture.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

400 boxes Malaga Raisins, Layers.
600 bushels White Beans.
150 bushels Red French Beans.
5 barrels, 25 boxes, Shelled Almonds.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF FURNITURE.—A. BUTTERFIELD will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, without reserve, On MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 401 6th-av., in the City of New-York, under the direction of Adolph Tuska, Esq., Assignee: The entire stock of FURNITURE of the business of Joseph Loader, now in bankruptcy. Catalogues to be had at the place on the day of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1864.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M WETMORE Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-1awto21jan.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION.—ANY RESPECTABLE party of good standing wishing to adopt a healthy female child, 7 months old, of respectable parentage, being an orphan, by applying at Dr. LONGRIGG'S, No. 327 East 22d-st., will have every satisfaction of such.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

A FEW HINTS FROM A PERFECT master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil, than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher. WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

A good hand writing taught in ten lessons. Also, thorough instruction in BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE CLASS FOR FIFTEEN BOYS, No. 23 Union-square.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING-HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, B. KOESSLY.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, as No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English, Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. E. P. Jencks. Number limited.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 171 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS Will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale.

Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.

The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.

Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. SOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

PHYSIOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY, AND GEOLOGY.—A gentleman for many years devoted to scientific studies, and at present teaching in the leading scientific school of this city, desires to obtain engagements to lecture in private schools on the above subjects. The most satisfactory references as to qualifications will be given. Address E. D., School of Mines, Columbia College.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st, reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MISS DU VERNET WILL OPEN A PREparatory School for Boys, at No. 113 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Miss Du Vernet can be seen at her school-room after the 21st, from 9 to 1.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open, MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a Select English, Classical and Mathematical School for boys; number limited to twenty; best references given. Apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 33d-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies and private instruction.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 804 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal. Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS. NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK. MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 254 and 258 Madison-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, for pupils of both sexes. They are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO TEACHES Goldsmith's system of penmanship will give lessons at the pupil's residence; also instruction in English branches to ladies of neglected education. Address TEACHER, or call at Writing College, No. 42 East 14th-st.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires pupils to instruct, at their homes, in English, Latin and French. References: Mrs. Lewis Livingston, Rhinebeck, N. J.; Mrs. L. M. Hoyt, Staatsburg, N. Y., and John G. Whittier, Amesburg, Mass. Address TEACHER, No. 139 East 39th-st.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher, wishes to give two or three hours' instruction daily, in a respectable American family, in exchange for board; first-rate references given. Address B., No. 43 John-st., New-York, Box No. 2,393 Post Office.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS OR POSITIONS, address NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 737 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c., or as chambermaid and do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and dressmaker, by the day, week or month; understands Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; good City references. Call for two days at No. 214 East 59th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family; has no objection to a private boarding-house; is a good washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 East Broadway, second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber recommended nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, waitresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, Protestant and others; cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, City or country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands game, soups, &c., and all kinds of desserts, and is an excellent baker; has three years City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 335 East 16th-st., for two days, between 1st and 2d-av., front room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; best of reference. Apply at No. 31 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; could assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. No. 436 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, English preferred; must understand her business in every branch, and be willing to go to Tarrytown; good wages and kitchen girl allowed. Apply, with reference, at No. 107 4th-av., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as child's nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a baby; is willing to make herself useful; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT infant's nurse, a situation; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of an invalid lady or gentleman; best of City references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO SUPERIOR SERVANTS, with excellent City references, situations in one family, in this City or country; one as cook, in all its branches; the other as regular waitress or thorough chambermaid. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, A SITUation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English, meats and pastries, or all kinds of confectionery; the best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and baking; no objection to a private boarding-house; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 119 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse, and would assist with chamberwork; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 346 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant girl, a permanent place as nurse, or to do the work of a family of two; good reference. Apply at No. 132½ Rivington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to do light chamberwork; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 West 41st-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference. Inquire at No. 316 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; can give two and half years' reference from last place. Can be seen two days at No. 730 2d-av., near 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and washing; two years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 730 2d-av., near 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; has best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class waitress in a private family, or would go as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman woman, lately arrived in this country, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can speak English well. Apply at Lee & Manns, No. 237 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; to go by the day or month; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; country or City; good reference. At 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid or laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 227 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, who understands the care of glass, silver, &c., a situation; would assist with chamberwork; good references. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation as seamstress; can operate. Call for two days at No. 97 Wooster-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and wait upon a lady, or seamstress and do light chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the very best of City references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXperienced cooks, laundresses, waitresses, Protestant nurses and seamstresses, and general servants, whose reference to first-class Brooklyn families are unexceptionable. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall; established under most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; has no objections to assist in chamberwork; thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 East 13th-st., in the shoe-store. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as cook or laundress; the other as seamstress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address, from 8 to 5 o'clock, No. 628 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., one flight, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; both have the very best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen at No. 212 West 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her girl, who has lived with her for three years as nurse and chambermaid; she is very competent in both capacities, and very honest and obliging. Apply at No. 326 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to wait on a lady, or would take care of children; is a very good seamstress; or would take care of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 752 7th-av., between West 54th and 55th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; unexceptionable references can be given from families with whom she has lived for a number of years. Call for two days at 130 East 17th-st., where she is at present employed.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 169 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can do embroidery; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as first-class laundry maid in a private family. Address MEREDITH, No. 324 East 31st-st., first floor, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as excellent waitress; understands her business perfectly; has the best City references. Call at No. 323 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and fluting; has eight years' reference from her two last places. Call at No. 151 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women—one as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with the coarse washing; the other as first-class chambermaid and waitress; good references. No. 331 East 22d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to an invalid lady, or to assist in housekeeping; writes a good hand, and does fine sewing. Apply at or address J. N., No. 32 East 39th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a good operator, and will assist with chamberwork. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the best of City or country references given. Call for two days at No. 407 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist with ironing if required, or as waitress; can give over five years' City reference as waitress; understands her business in either. Apply at 319 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation as nurse to take charge of a baby and plain seamstress, or grown children; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO COMPEtent girls, (sisters,) one as cook, wash and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 241 West 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG woman; one as cook; Protestant; understands meats, game, bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid or waitress; can give seven years' City reference from their last place. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also, boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit for ladies and children; dress ladies' hair and take charge of grown-up children, or a baby, from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 343 East 23d-st., off 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to a first-class boarding-house. Call, for two days, at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Four years' reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; can leave her present place at once; recommended by her employer. Applications to be made through Mrs. Winter, at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls, lately landed; one to do sewing and take care of children; the other to do up-stairs work and waiting and as laundress; good references given. Call at No. 959 3d-av., between 61st and 62d sts.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also sacques, basques, gored skirts and walking dresses, in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 231 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; good reference. Call for two days at No. 637 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUation as seamstress; understands dressmaking; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,426 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts. City reference.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A FEW more engagements by the day, in good families, as cutter and trimmer in all the latest styles. Address No. 362 7th-av., near 3d-st., in the paper store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has a thorough knowledge of her business; best City references. No. 434 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 212 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a person of some experience; best reference given. Call at No. 24 West 16th-st., for two days, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation to do chamber-work and waiting; can be highly recommended by the best of City reference. Call at No. 326 East 31st-st.

WANTED.—LADIES WHO WANT TO LEARN dressmaking, cutting and fitting, $5; learning to operate Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, $1. Apply at No. 295 Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as cook in a small private family, and assist in washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 543 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress with a private family; has three years' and a half recommendation from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to get washing at her own house; or would go out by the day; can be well recommended to be honest and sober. Call at No. 224 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as a good cook; understands her business. Can be seen at No. 334 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH person, a situation as seamstress; no objection to assist with grown children; the best of references given. Call at No. 225 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as competent nurse for an invalid lady; can give best of City references. Call at No. 409 East 14th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKing of a family by an American woman; bread, cake, pies, &c.; City reference from last place. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A place for an experienced nurse, capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 63 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and do plain sewing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 149 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress. Best of City references. Inquire at No. 270 East 10th-st. from 10 o'clock until 4.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a good situation; good City references can be given. Call until engaged at No. 325 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, lately arrived, a place to help with children. Apply at No. 1 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; would do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; good reference. No. 657 7th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 138 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse to growing children in a private family; is a good seamstress; best of City reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress and nurse, or can cut and fit children's clothes; can do all kinds of family sewing; reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 341 East 16th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a Protestant, a situation as infant nurse; she is an experienced ladies' monthly nurse; good City reference from present employer. Call at No. 19 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress and a first-class laundress; can be highly recommended from their last place, where they have lived for several years. Call for two days at No. 341 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, who does French fluting, clear-starching, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 422 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 360 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 35 East 18th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for an excellent servant whom she can thoroughly recommend, as chambermaid or waitress, the former preferred; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply on Friday and Saturday mornings before 12 M., at No. 460 West 22d-st.

LADIES TAUGHT TO OPERATE PERfectly on any sewing machine by a first-class teacher; machines bought, sold, rented and exchanged. Also, families supplied with good domestic servants. Call at No. 240 Grand-st. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation for his man (single) as coachman and groom, whom he will highly recommend to be faithful, honest and sober; would take charge of small vegetable garden, and be obliging; can milk. Apply to H. WEBSTER, No. 61 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (Swiss) as gardener and coachman; understands gardening, green-house, graperies and the care of horses; competent to take charge of a large place or farm; best references given. Address SWISS GARDENER, No. 118 Pitt-street, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a store, who will make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work, and will be highly recommended. Address for two days M. W. D., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, or at his present employer's, No. 314 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference from last employer. Address P. J., South Orange Post Office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young American man, who is well experienced in the business; is a good milker; is honest, sober, willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address O. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give eight years' City reference in every respect for honesty, sobriety, and is obliging. Address D. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or No. 213 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young man, single, one who understands his business in all its different departments; is a Protestant and can show good testimonials. Apply or address D. S., No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City and country reference. Address T. R. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; would not object taking care of a cow and horse. Call or address J. G., No. 63 Nassau-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to go to the country; is capable of taking care of horses and cows, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference for sobriety and honesty. Address J. O., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, reliable Protestant single man; the very best City reference; will be found kind and obliging in all the duties; is strictly temperate. Call on or address WM. E., care of Brewster & Baldwin, No. 786 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young man who perfectly understands the care of horses, &c.; is a good City driver; best of City reference. Call or address P., No. 150 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; can milk; not afraid of working; can bring good reference from last place. Address B. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a single man; understands the management of grapery and green-house, growing fruit, vegetables, &c. Address A. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER in a hotel, boarding-house or restaurant, by a man of many years' experience; has the best of references. Address B. B. S., Station F, Post Office, 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a man of experience and respectability, with the best of references. Call or address S. M. S., No. 151 East 32d-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, fully competent in all its branches; is a good milker; good reference. Address J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a sober, steady young man; understands his business thoroughly; will be found obliging; good references. Address B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man (French) as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man as coachman or groom; is willing and obliging; has unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address M. F., No. 388 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant man of long experience; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. F. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom; one who understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; can produce satisfactory references. Can be seen at Mr. BREWSTER'S coach factory, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man in a private family, or valet, whose character will bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 272 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended. Call or address F. C., No. 55 East 33d-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family, or to take care of horses; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address 245 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, an honest, sober, reliable man. Apply to HALSTED, HAINES & CO., No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; good reference; can see my last employer at No. 8 Maiden-lane; or address W. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS AMERican or Scotch family nurse; one thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant; must be well recommended; an elderly woman preferred; no Irish need apply. Address, stating references, and where an interview can be had, Box No. 1,820 New-York Post Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ONE WITH some experience in books and stationary preferred; moderate salary. Address, with references, H. W. D., Box No. 1,439 Post Office.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; must have City references. Apply at No. 12 West 9th-st., before 12.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS salesman. LEONARD S. BALLOU, No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS. APPLY AT No. 46 West 20th-st., at 9 A. M. or 8 P. M., for three days.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN W. H. HAUGHWOUT and MARY ANN HAUGHWOUT, his wife, Plaintiffs, against SUSAN ANN HAUGHWOUT (widow); Matthias Wood and Rebecca Wood, his wife; John Wood and Phebe A. Wood, his wife; Joseph Ralph Haughwout and Amy Haughwout, his wife; Arista Stafford and Cyrus Stafford, her husband; Catharine Angeline Thomson and Samuel Thomson, her husband; George Lytle Haughwout and Elizabeth Haughwout, his wife; Robert Bruce Haughwout; Abraham Cole Haughwout and Julia Haughwout, his wife; John Haughwout; Henry Clay Haughwout; Mary Elizabeth Grant and John Grant, her husband; Elizabeth Baker and Peter Wandel Baker, her husband; Ann Dehart and Samuel Dehart, her husband; Ellen Kruser and John Kruser, her husband; David Haughwout and Catharine Haughwout, his wife; Albert H. Haughwout and Jane Haughwout, his wife, and Kate Algauer, defendants.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said County, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 26, 1868.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of VOORHIS BROTHERS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868.

WILLIAM VOORHIS.
[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO CHAPTER EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to Aug. 7, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857) shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedloe's islands in the East River, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector-streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Liberty-street, Broadway, Canal and Greenwich Streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and Chambers-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pearl, Chatham and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade-streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Laight and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Hudson and Laight streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Hudson, Beach and Varick streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Beach and Varick streets, Seventeenth-street, Hudson River, Spring and Vestry streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry and Baxter streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott-street and the Bowery.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10.—The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Charlton, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, College-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Charlton and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth-avenue and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth-avenue and West Twelfth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Jane-street, the northwesterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street, the southwesterly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson and Spring streets, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street, North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington, and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand and Marion streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Centre, Canal and Mott streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets, and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, College-place, Houston, Macougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District or the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B and Avenue C and Twelfth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue C and East River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue C.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Bowery, First-avenue, Fourth-street and Avenue A.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, First-avenue, Seventh-street and Avenue A.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, First-avenue, Ninth-street and Avenue A.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-street, First-avenue, Tenth-street and Avenue A.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, First-avenue, Eleventh-street and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh-street, First-avenue, Twelfth-street and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, First-avenue, Thirteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirteenth-street, First-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Fifteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, First-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, First-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-first-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, First-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, First-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, First-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Avenue A.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-seventh-street and Avenue A.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-seventh-street, First-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Avenue A.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Avenue A.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, First-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Avenue A.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, First-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Avenue A.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, First-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Avenue A.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Sixty-first-street.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Sixty-first-street, Sixth-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Sixty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Sixty-eighth-street.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Sixty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Seventy-first-street.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Seventy-first-street, Sixth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Seventy-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighty-first-street.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-third-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-third-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-third-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-third-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixtieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixtieth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-first-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-first-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-second-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-first-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-first-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-first-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-second-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-third-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-first-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-first-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-second-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-